

J. M. HIGH & CO.

THE WORK THEY DO IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

FULTON COUNTY ASSOCIATION

And the History of its Growth
From the Beginning.

A FEW PROMINENT WORKERS.

And a Tribute to the Many Others
Who Have Helped.

Never were the Sunday-schools of Fulton county more prosperous than now. Never were they so united to the great and good work before them, and never more enthusiastic and happy in the perpetration of it than at the present time, and the ensuing year promises to close with a record, such as has never been known to the history of the association.

The growth of the association has been steady and substantial. Having always been fortunate in receiving systematic and wholesome direction at the hands of good and efficient officers, the schools have with a common spirit moved forward with rapid and certain strides to that high degree of prosperity which crowns their history today.

There are at present one hundred schools in the Fulton county Sunday-school association, within whose folds eight thousand scholars are found each Sabbath, meeting with their respective schools and in their respective classes. There are two thousand scholars who are not members of the association, thus making the number of Sunday-school scholars in the county ten thousand.

President A. B. Carrier and the executive committee have adopted a plan of government which will bring every school in the county into the association.

The system of promotion in the classes, in the schools, and in the districts of the county is such as gives each school an equal chance, regardless of its number of pupils, the advancement of the promotion being based on the attendance of the scholars.



JOHN M. GREEN.

has been a powerful promoter of the interests of the schools of Atlanta and Fulton county. Always foremost in the ranks of Sunday-school workers, he has won the golden medal of praise from every lip.

He was elected president of the State Sunday-school association at its convention in Brunswick, and was re-elected this year. It has been said of him that he has filled every position in Sunday-school work that can be named, except that of a lady teacher, and if he could modulate his voice to a feminine pitch, with a few's back between himself and a class of small boys, he might attempt to fill that position. If he thought he might accomplish any good by such deception.

A newspaper has traced the career of Mr. Green in Sunday-school matters thus:

"From the little boy at the foot of the child's catechism class he has risen, step by step, through local, county and state Sunday-school associations, until he has turned all the big boys down and is the head of the association today. Georgia's men are proud of him. He is a straightforward man, with no deceptive or covetous desires hidden within his bosom. Like the true Christian that he is, the work he is engaged in is one of love, for no man who lives in a web of business engagements from year to year would devote his time to Sunday-school work if not prompted by a love to bring the little wanderers to Jesus."

President Green is now forty-four years old and has been a member of the Sunday-school since he was seven years old.

He is a member of the First Baptist church, is chairman of the board of deacons, chairman of the mission committee, treasurer of the church, teacher in the Sunday-school, a member of the state board of missions of Georgia, also a member of the state board of missions of the Southern Baptist convention, and fills other positions in church and religious work that could be mentioned.

President A. B. Carrier, the officer who now has charge of the Fulton County Sunday-school association, is a veteran in the service having been continually engaged in the Sunday-school business for thirty-two years, entering as an official apprentice at the age of twelve as secretary of a Sunday-school. He is a member of the association.

Another doctrine of the government is to teach the value and power of pennies. It is an essential feature of the government, supplying the schools with the best books, an abundance of literature and the like.

A History of the Association.

In 1825, at Mt. Gilead camp-ground, Thomas Moore, the father of the Fulton County Sunday-school association, introduced a resolution before a meeting providing for the organization of the association.

In 1830 another meeting was held, looking towards the formation of the association.

It was not until 1835, however, before organization of six persons gathered at the residence of Mr. Moore, and took definite action in the matter by electing him superintendent of the work of organizing.

He was instructed to visit the schools in the northern half of the county, and secured a convention of delegates from each school, which was held September 27th, 1837, at Harts church.

Here the association was organized with the election of Mr. Thomas Moore, as first president.

He held office five years, and starting with three scholars, he increased the number to twenty-eight before his term of office ended. Since that time Mr. Moore has always held an important office with the association, having served as vice-president several times. As delegate in 1876, he introduced a resolution favoring the International convention to come to Georgia, which was adopted. He was sent as a delegate to work up the perfect organization of the International association, and to get the delegates to come to Georgia.

The convention was held in 1878 at the First Baptist church in Atlanta, and was a great success of Sunday-school workers.

The entire state was stirred with the enthusiasm and success of the convention, and the closing day of the convention which was children's day brought hundreds and thousands of people from every section of Georgia to Oglethorpe park.

Mr. Moore was justly credited as the one whom more than any other the success of the convention was due, and in 1883 he was again elected president of the association.

During his term of office he organized the county into districts, a division which has marked an era in the life and growth of the schools.

It was elected a delegate to each International convention since the organization of the association, and was appointed on the national special committee at Toronto.

Returning to home, he was more zealous for their unwavering interest in the association than to the first president, Mr. Thomas Moore.

President J. C. Courtney.

In 1887 Mr. J. C. Courtney was elected president of the association, and served a term of two years.

He was chosen a member of the executive committee of the International association, and has remained so since, always taking a conspicuous part in shaping the best interests of the association and advancing the great work of the schools.

While attending one of the international

conventions, one of the newspapers in its account of the meeting said of him:

"Mr. Courtney is a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday-school association, and has been an honor to his state, the cause he represented and the association to which he belonged. He has attended its councils for years, having visited London and other distant seats of the convention, and as a member has aided in shaping the world-wide movement for the good of all, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom."

minds of those who heard it and has been as seed sown in a fertile soil.

Judge Van Epps was elected president of the Fulton county Sunday-school association in 1880, and served until last month.

His work was such as has greatly advanced the association and the schools, and his name will always command the warmest admiration from the scholars all over the county.

He is now president of Georgia State Union Christian Endeavor, president of Fulton County Sunday-school association, and is treasurer of the State Sunday-school association, having been elected to that position at Brunswick one year ago, and was re-elected this year.

Secretary J. C. Kimball.

Here is another great Sunday-school worker. Mr. Kimball has been an officer of the state association for thirteen years, and a superintendent for about fifteen years.

He has been engaged in Sunday-school work all his life, and has won praise from every

scholar and teacher with whom his work has brought him in contact.

His zeal is unyielding and his work has been crowned with many successes.

Captain E. M. Roberts.

Captain Roberts is now chairman of the executive committee of the Fulton County association.

During six years he remained in close confinement in a room near the college building, which I have often passed by and pondered over the tale told by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the raving maniac, and his wild, strange fancies and theories, that he should out night and day during his long imprisonment. He ate and rested little during this time, and his tall, athletic form grew spare and gaunt, and his fiery eye grew wilder and fiercer.

One day at the lecture hour at which he was accustomed to appear before the students, all were seated around the amphitheatre, and talking and smoking and laughing. Suddenly our ears are greeted by a harsh grating half shriek, half laugh, and to our astonished and terrified gaze, there appeared staggering into the room a maniac, bearing in his arms the bleeding corpse of a burly negro. It was DeLand—who, by means unnecessary here to relate had burst his bonds, killed his attendant and brought his body to demonstrate his wild theory of a yet undemonstrated principle of the heart's action. A stillness and hush of death reigned over the assembled students—so still that we could hear the blood drip from the oozing wound in the negro's throat upon the floor. Faces blanched as they beheld this strange, gaunt muscular form with madness and mania of the utmost desperation flashing from his glittering eye and working his ghastly features. Ere recovering our surprise, he began in the most rapid tones and with accurate, quick, facile strokes of his knife to remove the skin and muscles from the chest of the still gasping body, explaining vehemently and rapidly as he thrust them aside the relation and action of each. When he laid bare all to the glistening ribs, he paused, swept the rows of benches with a swift, comprehensive burning glance, then continuing his wild lecture, he ripped open at a stroke the chest, and thrusting his snowy hand through the opening, he held up to our horrified gaze the still bleeding heart of his subject. Making a transverse cut through both ventricles at a stroke, riveted his now deadly glaring eye upon it and stood mute, the picture of the most intense delight and maniac glee imaginable. Silent we sat, amazed, not knowing what next he would do, when a piercing shriek escaped his lips, followed by an unearthly chuckle—he reeled and fell heavily to the floor.

Again he was borne in a state of coma from the room. Restoratives were skillfully administered, and a few days thereafter he opened his eyes from which for the first time in six years there issued a look of intelligence.

After a delayed period of recovery, he gradually regained health and sanity. When he became fully aware of the extent of his former mania, he quietly removed from the city of —, and settled in a small parish of Louisiana, where he has since pursued the occupation of a gardener.

Persons meeting him are impressed with his commanding stature and his scholarly style of address and conversation. They wonder why it is that Mr. — Brown has never applied to some profession, talents so conspicuously above the level of mankind.

Real Estate in Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—It is estimated that there are \$100,000 worth of business buildings and residences now going up in Carrollton. This gives the place quite a boom. Real estate is going higher and some trading is going on.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by E. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dood, Atlanta, Ga.

New Georgia 3 1/2 Per Ct. Bonds

FOR SALE.

For six days from this date I will sell in lots to suit buyers, the new Georgia 3 1/2 per cent bonds, to run about thirty years, to be delivered and paid for here in Atlanta on July 1st, 1891. They are cheaper than Georgia 4 1/2 per cent bonds at current rates, and not so much premium to pay. Orders respectfully solicited. All bonds unsold will be sent to New York June 25th.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

NO. 12 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

FINE SHOW CASES

At Lowest Prices.

Also Wall and Prescription cases, Cedar Chests, Barber Furniture, Jewelry Trays and Stools. Cabinet Work of all kinds. Complete Outfits for Stores and Banks. Catalogue free. Address ATLANTA SHOW CASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE MANIAC DEMONSTRATOR

If the subject of this sketch still lives, I rest in the belief that he will pardon the publication of this description of the most thrilling scene and later, of the most wonderful recovery from hopeless mania, which I ever saw or heard of.

In the year 1856, at one of the foremost medical colleges in the southern states, DeLand —, occupied the important chair of professor of anatomy. His age, 24, his commanding height and face, his piercing dark eye and raven curling locks which he wore long, all combined to set upon him the seal of distinction, as a man of unusual intellectual power and force of character.

His history up to the time of his election to the chair of professor in the college, at which he had been a student, was that of a hard student and reserved quiet gentleman.

"Twas said of him that he not infrequently consumed the whole night poring over books pertaining to his chosen profession. This last accounted for his pale cheek and his superhumanly bright piercing eye. Earnestly and deeply devoted to his work, he eagerly sought for information which would elucidate the action or function of any of the various organs of the human body.

By means of close experimental study of comparative anatomy on the lower animals, DeLand — was at twenty-four as deep in the abstruse reasoning employed in the various theories of his day in relation to the phenomena of nerve force, direct and reflex, cardiac action, etc., as was any gray-haired scientist or philosopher of three-score and ten.

Yet, a theory in regard to the effect of a newly discovered drug on certain supposed inhibitory nerve fibres of the heart puzzled him, and interested him deeply. He was absorbed with reading, thinking and writing indefatigably and continuously, sleeping and eating little, until in the course of a lecture on the heart and its action, he paused, reeled and fell exhausted and senseless—comatose. He was given the best attention of nursing and treatment, and after a few days' railed from his comatose state to become a shrieking madman. He was cared for as tenderly as friends and money could.

During six years he remained in close confinement in a room near the college building, which I have often passed by and pondered over the tale told by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the raving maniac, and his wild, strange fancies and theories, that he should out night and day during his long imprisonment. He ate and rested little during this time, and his tall, athletic form grew spare and gaunt, and his fiery eye grew wilder and fiercer.

One day at the lecture hour at which he was accustomed to appear before the students, all were seated around the amphitheatre, and talking and smoking and laughing. Suddenly our ears are greeted by a harsh grating half shriek, half laugh, and to our astonished and terrified gaze, there appeared staggering into the room a maniac, bearing in his arms the bleeding corpse of a burly negro. It was DeLand—who, by means unnecessary here to relate had burst his bonds, killed his attendant and brought his body to demonstrate his wild theory of a yet undemonstrated principle of the heart's action. A stillness and hush of death reigned over the assembled students—so still that we could hear the blood drip from the oozing wound in the negro's throat upon the floor. Faces blanched as they beheld this strange, gaunt muscular form with madness and mania of the utmost desperation flashing from his glittering eye and working his ghastly features. Ere recovering our surprise, he began in the most rapid tones and with accurate, quick, facile strokes of his knife to remove the skin and muscles from the chest of the still gasping body, explaining vehemently and rapidly as he thrust them aside the relation and action of each. When he laid bare all to the glistening ribs, he paused, swept the rows of benches with a swift, comprehensive burning glance, then continuing his wild lecture, he ripped open at a stroke the chest, and thrusting his snowy hand through the opening, he held up to our horrified gaze the still bleeding heart of his subject. Making a transverse cut through both ventricles at a stroke, riveted his now deadly glaring eye upon it and stood mute, the picture of the most intense delight and maniac glee imaginable. Silent we sat, amazed, not knowing what next he would do, when a piercing shriek escaped his lips, followed by an unearthly chuckle—he reeled and fell heavily to the floor.

Again he was borne in a state of coma from the room. Restoratives were skillfully administered, and a few days thereafter he opened his eyes from which for the first time in six years there issued a look of intelligence.

After a delayed period of recovery, he gradually regained health and sanity. When he became fully aware of the extent of his former mania, he quietly removed from the city of —, and settled in a small parish of Louisiana, where he has since pursued the occupation of a gardener.

Persons meeting him are impressed with his commanding stature and his scholarly style of address and conversation. They wonder why it is that Mr. — Brown has never applied to some profession, talents so conspicuously above the level of mankind.

Real Estate in Carrollton.

CARROLLTON, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—It is estimated that there are \$100,000 worth of business buildings and residences now going up in Carrollton. This gives the place quite a boom. Real estate is going higher and some trading is going on.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Wholesale by E. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dood, Atlanta, Ga.

New Georgia 3 1/2 Per Ct. Bonds

FOR SALE.

For six days from this date I will sell in lots to suit buyers, the new Georgia 3 1/2 per cent bonds, to run about thirty years, to be delivered and paid for here in Atlanta on July 1st, 1891. They are cheaper than Georgia 4 1/2 per cent bonds at current rates, and not so much premium to pay. Orders respectfully solicited. All bonds unsold will be sent to New York June 25th.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

NO. 12 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

FINE SHOW CASES

At Lowest Prices.

Also Wall and Prescription cases, Cedar Chests, Barber Furniture, Jewelry Trays and Stools. Cabinet Work of all kinds. Complete Outfits for Stores and Banks. Catalogue free. Address ATLANTA SHOW CASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T GIVE UP

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One bottle may not cure "right off" a complaint of years; persist until a cure is effected. As a general rule, improvement follows shortly after beginning the use of this medicine. With many people, the effect is immediately noticeable; but some constitutions are less susceptible to medicinal influences than others, and the curative process may, therefore, in such cases, be less prompt. Perseverance in using this remedy is sure of its reward at last. Sufferers under the most stubborn blood diseases yield to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, tired feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—L. W. English, Montgomery City, Mo.

"My system was all run down; my skin rough and of yellowish hue. I tried various remedies, and while some of them gave me temporary relief, none of them did any permanent good. At last I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, continuing it exclusively for a considerable time, and am pleased to say that it completely

Cured Me.

I presume my liver was very much out of order, and the blood impure in consequence. I feel that I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any one afflicted as I was."—Mrs. N. A. Smith, Glover, Vt.

"For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health."—C. N. Frink, Decorah, Iowa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. \$1, \$2, \$3. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Mantels, Stairwork, Officework, Interior Finish, Exterior, Mouldings.

Seasoned, Oak, Ash, Cherry, Walnut, Pine, Poplar, Beech, Gum.

MAY MANTEL CO. (Successors to George S. May & Co.) 141 West Mitchell St. 5p

CUSTOM SHOE DEPARTMENT

My force in this department having been increased yesterday by the arrival of two English shoe-makers, I am now prepared to make shoes promptly. I employ none but New York and English shoe-makers who, having served in the best English and American shops, are able to turn out shoes unexcelled by any.

REPAIRING.

In connection with above I am running a repair shop where half-soles and mending will receive prompt attention.

SHOE FACTS.

Low and high shoes cheap, and fine shoes for little, big, old and young—not at "cost"—but prices satisfactory to you and myself.

JOHN M. MOORE, 33 Peachtree St.

Roy's Blood Purifier

For the cure of Scrofulous Sores, Scrofulous Ulcers, Scrofulous Humors, and all scrofulous diseases, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Constitutional Blood Poison, Ulcerous Sores, diseases of the Scalp, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Camp Itch, Ringworms, Tetters, Pimples, Pains in the Bones, Ringworms, Scald-head, Boils, Eczema, Rheumatism, Constitutional Blood Poison, General Eruptions, Diseases of the Face, General Debility and all diseases arising from Impure Blood or Hereditary Taint. Sold by retail drug stores. Price \$1. Roy & Son, New York, N.Y.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise, freely containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Hooton, Conn.

What?

We will tell you just what:

SEE OUR CORNER WINDOW!

IT WILL PAY YOU!

What?

It is now time to get rid of Cassimere Suits, and we intend to have our CLEARANCE SALE

Accomplish for us that object; so we have marked \$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits down to \$7, \$8 and \$10.

Suits are now \$13.50, \$15 and \$16.50.

You can easily test what we say.

A. ROSENFELD & SON, 24 Whitehall, CORNER ALABAMA STREET.

The Alaska

Possesses the Following Points

OVER ALL OTHER REFRIGERATORS

1st. The preservation of perishable foods.

2d. The disposal of the foul vapors which constantly exhale from provisions.

3d. Dryness of atmosphere in the provision chamber.

4th. Low and unvarying temperature.

5th. An economical use of ice.

6th. A rapid and perfect circulation of air from the provision chamber to the ice chest.

7th. The provision chamber of the Alaska never coats from condensation, but is always clean and free from foul odors.

8th. The flues of an Alaska do not require cleaning, as do other makes, because it is so PERFECTLY and SYSTEMATICALLY constructed that the cold, dry air, by its constant circulation, keeps them sweet and clean.

9th. It will keep provisions longer and better, using less ice, than any other refrigerator.

10th. It is better made, better finished, and gives better satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS, DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, may 29-div 56th p.

THE DRESDEN

FRYOR & DECATUR STS (OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD)

We have received a large assortment of Garden Vases, fancy Flower Pots, Catta Lily Pots, Umbrellas and Cuspidors, which are very attractive and will be sold very low. The Garden Vases are particularly attractive, and cost a great deal less than the domestic terra cotta ones.

In Rose Jars we had a big run last week, but we were equal to the emergency. We have still a nice assortment in the various sizes, and intending purchasers better make haste before the supply is exhausted.

We still offer our FLY FANS at the low price of \$2 each. What comfort this small outlay of money can buy, can be evidenced by those who are the possessors of one or more of these little machines.

Our assortment of everything pertaining to the China, Crockery and Glassware business is very complete, and it will be our aim to please the public by selling the best goods at the lowest prices and by prompt attention. Respectfully,

L. A. MUELLER.

Agents for GATE CITY STONE FILTERS, the only reliable filter in the market.

The Mutual Warehouse, Commission and Compress Company, CAPITAL \$1,000,000

With liberty of increasing to \$20,000,000, is now being organized throughout the south for the purpose of securing money for

ADVANCING UPON COTTON MORE CHEAPLY and liberally than now; of diminishing the expenses of handling the crop, and at the same time will give every reasonable guarantee of good dividends to stockholders. Capitalists abroad are ready to put

ABUNDANT MONEY INTO IT. If planters will evince their co-operation by subscribing to the capital stock of the company. Parties desiring to unite with us can obtain the prospectus setting forth the general plan of the company, and terms of subscription, by application to

W. F. ALEXANDER, General Southern Manager, Augusta, Ga.

TO WEAK MEN

IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO READ THIS.

THE LAST WEEK BEFORE TAKING STOCK!

We have honestly, faithfully and energetically worked for three weeks, doing our best to reduce our enormous stock, and we have reduced every department wonderfully, trade being equal to our expectations. NOW, FOR THE LAST WEEK, we are going to give to the retail trade what we have always given to the country merchants, and that is every article in the house at a nominal figure regardless of value, that we can't take as new goods in making our July inventory. The immense trade during the season has reduced the stock and left stacks of odds and ends as well as remnants and short lengths. Also we find hundreds of articles worthless to us because they are never shown to the trade; not having a full line, they have been laid aside. WE HAVE THEM ALL RESURRECTED THIS WEEK, and placed on the center tables, plainly marked in figures, so any school girl can buy her dress without even the aid of a salesman. No regard is paid to value or former price. A determination to clear the whole lot by the first of July is our only object.

READ THE LIST. Silk in short lengths from one to fifteen yards. We have accumulated such immense piles of them that we are determined to let them go at 25 and 50 cents yard for beautiful China Silks, and any and all will be sold this week to close the lot, and Trimming Silks, Bands, Galoons, Laces and Fashoneries, all to go to make the work complete.

GREENADINES at fabulous low prices to help clear the lot. No limit on Short Lengths. Some worth \$1 and \$2 per yard will be marked in plain figures at 50c, 75c and \$1 per yard, in lengths from 3 to 12 yards. **IMPORTED WOOL COMBINATION SUITS.** Every Suit first-class, and we have only 28 left, and they are marked regardless of cost or value, and we are going to sell the last one. \$7.50, \$10 and \$15 will buy suits worth \$20 and \$35. **Wool Short Lengths** will only have to be seen to touch the pulse of the most conservative buyer. Each piece is plainly marked, with number of yards and price in plain figures, so each customer can select without the aid of a salesman. Never in the history of Atlanta has fine Imported Woolens that are not only beautiful, but new and stylish, been thrown on the market at a genuine forced sale before. \$2.50 will get a fine Camel's Hair Skirt for a lady, and \$1 will get an imported fabric for a child's dress. To see the great pile of these goods is to appreciate why we are so determined to clear them out. We simply have no desire, if we had the room to keep them, and they must go this week—price is no object.

HOSIERY—Everybody knows that for some time we have been sole agents for the Clean, Fast Hosiery Co.'s goods. We have done well with them, but we got left on other brands than on hand. Goods that are worse than useless and simply worthless to us as they are, never shown, take up valuable room. We have resurrected more of these goods than we honestly thought possible, and with a determination to sell the last piece without limit as to price, we have thrown away the boxes and put them in small lots for so much for the lot. Infants' colored goods worth 25c to 35c, are marked 6 pair for 25c, and children's long Hose 4 pair for 25c up. Ladies', Misses', Boys', Men's, all to go at prices to give to the trade what we have always given to country merchants. These goods can't last but a day or two, as they will be taken up in immense quantities. Remember they are the very best weaves of the kind—Black, Plain and Fancy Cotton and Lisle Thread.

PARASOLS—In colors and blacks; goods brought from last summer stock; not considered the latest, but are used and in favor by many. The makes are the best, covers of good silk and will go at \$1.00 and \$1.50 each, regardless of former value or price.

EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCHED SKIRTINGS.

Fresh, new and beautiful imported goods marked at exactly cost to go in this clearing out sale. All the widths in Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Suitings are represented, and we will, if possible, sell the last piece. Take your choice at actual cost.

OUR ONLY OBJECT is to clear out everything possible to facilitate invoicing on July 1st. Our stock is too large for the summer months, and while the goods are clean and first-class we are going to let them go, and not wait when we will be forced to send them to auction. So now is the opportunity of 1890 for real intrinsic value at prices never heard of in the land. Don't forget that to make a selection you will have to be on time, as goods of this kind have never before been offered at a forced sale at prices that we have marked for this week. They will be taken up rapidly, as it will pay any merchant to come to Atlanta from other cities for this purpose, or it will richly pay any lady to pay her way 100 miles to examine the quality and make her selections in these goods this week.

NOTHING EXCHANGED OR TAKEN BACK.

We will not have the time to exchange or take back, or to send out to be examined, nor to give a sample. Please do not send for samples nor ask an exchange, as we are positively going to let them go regardless of value to make a clean, perfect job of our Spring Cleaning or Clearing Out Sale.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

LIZBETH.

By Paul Grant.

Written for The Constitution. It was court day in Clayborn. Court day is a great event in a small country town. The farmers came in for miles around. The court-house square was full of horses tethered to the long rack erected for their benefit, while their owners stood on in groups, talking "craps," stock, law-suits and all the gossip of rural life; talking, chewing, expectorating and some of them drinking and, after drinking, fighting.

Farmer Norton stood before the court-house steps, talking to a neighbor from across the county. "I hear tell, Mr. Norton," said the "cross-county" neighbor, "the ye have been or improv'ed yer stock, an he've been a-buyin' some new cattle."

"So he've," said the well-to-do farmer, "an I wish you could see my Poll, my new heifer—why she gives a matter up a blue bucket or milk of er milkin'. En she but er two-year-old!"

The neighbor shook his head doubtfully. "Do ye doubt that?" Well, askin' Frank Miller; he's seen Lizbeth a-milkin' her. Here, Frank, come yer."

The witness thus sighted appeared quite promptly. He was a young man of twenty-five. He was also a farmer, and had been "keepin' comp'ny" with Lizbeth for almost a year, and was now her accepted lover. So he cheerfully gave his testimony to the excellence of the young heifer.

"Er blue bucket or milk," quoth the "cross-county" neighbor, "is er powerful matter for a young heifer—"

"But she gin hit," interrupted the farmer. "I tell yer that that heifer heifer."

"I see some punkins," interrupted Frank Miller in his turn.

"She certainly doed a pover er them ter do it," said the doubter.

"I tell ye, she's some punkins!" repeated Miller, laughing.

"Which is more'n ye air," said a dark, chunky-looking young man, approaching Miller as he spoke, and was laboring under the combined influence of bad liquor and jealousy begotten of a disappointed passion, for he was a rejected suitor of Lizbeth's, and he now stood ready to pick a quarrel on the slightest pretext. "Hit's more'n ye air," he repeated, thrusting his face into that of his successful rival's.

"Git out!" said Frank impatiently, dealing him a box on the ear.

With an oath the half-drunken man clenched with him and a scuffle ensued. They both would have fallen a prey to the town marshal, had not Farmer Norton foregone the fascination of the young heifer and her blue bucket and waded into the fight, being very powerful, he soon parted them asunder.

"See here now, what are ye after?" he demanded. From appearances, "Each other's throats," would have been a suitable answer; but all that was audible was the muttered exclamation of each: "Dog gone hit! I shent stand hit!"

"See here, Miller," said Farmer Norton, "do ye see the state Tom is in?"

"That don't give him no reason ter say I ain't no-no-punkins," he added, feeling the folly of the speech.

"Well, fer er matter o' fact, ye ain't," said the farmer, laughing. "Come along with me, Tom, an hum another pastime," and taking the arm of Larkins, he dragged him off.

Frank Miller looked after them with a jealous pang. "He alius favored Tom," cried he in sudden anger, "cause he is richer 'an me, curse him! I'll git even with him yet!"

"I wouldn't hev no fuss," said the "cross-county" neighbor, "Come along an tell me 'bout ole man Miller's heifer; does she really fill er blue bucket?"

"Confound the heifer and her blue bucket," cried Miller, and went away in a rage. "Bad-tempered chat!" said the skeptical neighbor, "he'en Tom'll have some trouble yet!"

But by afternoon, Miller, as he rode homeward, had forgotten about Tom, or rather he could afford to smile at his jealous fury, for he stopped at Farmer Norton's and he and Lizbeth, going out into the orchard, plucked and peeled more peaches than they could eat, just for the pleasure of throwing the peels, and see the letter they would make. It was without number, and frequently M's, a trifle distorted, but M's that any lover's eyes could read. Prophetic peaches! Lizbeth Miller did they say as plain as plain could be.

When he rode homeward his heart was so full of joy that he sang, "My Gal, 'Liza Jane," all along the way. He was late, so he thought he would take a short-cut path through the woods to get home and see after things and not leave all for his widowed mother to do.

As he rode along his horse shied at something that lay by the roadside, something he first mistook for a log, and he struck the horse for jumping and trembling; and then he reined him back and saw that it was a man, and he saw that the man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

He shook and trembled like an aspen, with the shock and horror; his whiplash fell from his hand by the side of the murdered man then he mounted his horse and rode away in hot haste to tell the news.

Back Farmer Norton's he went, and there, incoherently, told his tale; so full of horror that he stammered as he spoke; so full of horror that he sobbed and almost wept; so full of horror that he could not tell the tale of the man who lay on the ground by the roadside, with his head crushed in, brutally murdered.

few spoke as though they thought him guilty—all but his mother and Lizbeth. Of course his mother believed him innocent, but Lizbeth had stood firm in spite of the violent opposition of her father, whose opinion of Miller was gone forever, he had said. But Lizbeth's faith in her lover was not to be shaken, and she was certain that the next trial would acquit him.

The long-dreaded day came. Again Frank Miller stood in the dock, this time facing a new jury, obtained with much difficulty; this time, facing, if possible, a bigger crowd than ever. Again Farmer Norton and the skeptical neighbor and riding whip rose up in testimony. Again the jury found him guilty, and the judge, in consequence of the proof being purely circumstantial, sentenced him to the penitentiary for life.

Frank Miller left the court-house a dazed man. You see, Miller, if you had only plead guilty as I wanted you to, said his lawyer, "you would have got off with fifteen years; now 'tis for life."

But I couldn't plead guilty, for I am innocent," said Miller. The lawyer looked puzzled and left him, shaking his head. Miller saw now that he also doubted him, only his mother and Lizbeth were left.

"I believe you innocent," sobbed Lizbeth, "and it will yet be proved." God bless her! God bless her! She gave him courage to face the hideous future that loomed before him.

It will all be right, and you will be cleared yet," she kept declaring. "I will leave no stone unturned."

At parting, she kept back her tears and tried to smile. Smiled till he thought she had no feeling, smiled till he thought she was laughing, and then she broke down and sobbed, "Oh, Frank, my heart is breaking!" and staggered out of the room.

Then the very earth seemed to reel and give way beneath him.

The penitentiary doors closed behind him, and, in cold-stripped suit, he began his sentence that was to end with life. No, he could not grasp the idea; it was impossible. Surely, something would arise to prove him innocent and set him free. Shut up for life in that dreary prison! Never more to wander out in green fields; never again to hear the murmur of the wind among the tree-tops, nor the song of the birds; nor the hum of the bees as they gathered honey among the cherry and apple blossoms in his mother's orchard.

Was he never more to swim nor fish in the fast flowing mountain river, nor hunt with his dogs in the heart of the woods? Was life for him to stop?

Was he to see his mother no more? And he was dead to Lizbeth? Dead to her while alive? To live, while dead to all the world? Oh, surely his heart would burst and end his misery!

It ached and ached and throbbled, but went on with its never ending task and sent the blood that was still young, dancing through his veins.

He was set to learn the blacksmith's trade, and day after day worked in the prison foundry. He toiled at the anvil, and at times, hoping against hope, that Lizbeth's declaration might come true. Then that hope faded out and Lizbeth's letters, first so cheerful and full of life, now came blank and blithered with tears so that they made his heart ache to read them.

He almost wished she would not write to him, not knowing all she went through in the busy world outside, for Farmer Norton was anxious that the blot on Lizbeth as the affianced bride of a convict should be wiped out. So he urged her to accept the hand of the "cross-county" neighbor, even offering to give the young heifer as part dowry.

The neighbor was an elderly widower, and was anxious for both Lizbeth and the heifer. But Lizbeth would none of him. She believed Frank Miller innocent, and nothing could induce her to break her engagement.

"But the law has done that for you," urged the "cross-county" neighbor.

"I am not accountable to the law," said Lizbeth. "The law has nothing to do with women's feelings. Of what good would a wife be to you whose heart was in the state penitentiary? My heart goes with Frank Miller."

He left her the next morning feeling very buoyant and bright.

But few people came to see him, and those

"I'm not beholden to any one for a cow," said the "cross-county" neighbor stiffly. "I can buy plenty, but hit's you, that I can't buy, that I want."

When Miller heard in prison of Lizbeth's new suitor, for his mother foolishly wrote him in her pride at the girl's constancy, he felt as if he would go mad. This was a danger that he had not dreamed would threaten him, that Lizbeth would forget him even if he was legally dead. This jealous agony was so great that it numbed the pain when later on he learned of his mother's death. Alas! did not the penitentiary like a grave yawn between them?

It was Lizbeth who wrote him of it, wrote so gently and tenderly as though now in his helpless grief she wished to be as a mother to comfort him.

After this she was all he had to cling to, and, oh, would she forget him? The thought so preyed on his mind that at last he wrote to her about it. He could not bear that the prison authorities should see this letter, so he managed to get a discharged convict to smuggle it out for him.

When the answer came, the warden, a kind-hearted man, read a part and then folded the letter up, feeling that this woman's heart was sacred, and not for him to gaze upon. He gave Miller his letter, and told him so. Lizbeth wrote about it? And what had she to tell him but of the changes in their neighborhood by death or absence? As years rolled by their passionate declarations of love and constancy faded, and they were only left with the memory of the past.

Lizbeth out of prison was almost as much alone as Miller was within his walls. Her father had moved to a distant state. Of all the old neighbors none were left; death had claimed some and the tide of emigration the rest. Twenty years had rolled by and Lizbeth was surrounded by people who knew little of her life, its joys or its sorrows.

A heated political campaign shook the state and ended in the inauguration of a new governor. He was a young man, and Lizbeth had heard him speak while stumping the state. After his inauguration a sudden idea seized her. She would appeal to him for Miller's pardon. True, he was guilty, but if a pardon was all that would release him she would not stand on technicalities.

The new executive was in his office when one morning a lady begged an audience. Approaching the governor she presented him a petition, signed by the penitentiary authorities, for Miller's release, and stating that his twenty years of imprisonment had served the ends of justice.

As the governor read the petition Lizbeth anxiously watched him. His face was impassive; he folded the paper. "Oh, was he not moved by the appeal? Nervous to desperation by the thought, she rose, and standing before the governor, said in a quivering voice: "Governor, when this man was accused of murder I had promised to be his wife. I believed him innocent, and I refused to break my promise. During the two years he was on trial for his life I still believed him innocent. When he was sentenced for a crime he did not commit I still clung to him, and have done so all these weary twenty years. He has served in the penitentiary. I do not ask you to believe in his innocence; I do ask you to pardon him. He has no friends but me. His parents are dead, his few relatives scattered. So are his friends; the murdered man, dead or gone away; none are left to feel injured if he be set free. Governor, I have lived the best part of my life under a shadow; let a little sunshine fall on it now! Governor, for the sake of two lives that have been blighted, set him free! If he has been guilty he has paid for his crime. Think of it, twenty years at hard labor!—But if innocent—"

Her quivering voice died away; she stood before the governor, extending her hands with an imploring gesture.

The governor was silent for a moment. He dashed the rising tears from his eyes, and said with a voice choked with emotion: "Man, such constancy deserves reward. I will sign the pardon."

"Oh, governor! God bless you! God bless you!"

Lizbeth turned and hurried from the room. "Here," said the governor, calling his secretary, "make out the necessary papers. Such constancy and devotion I have never seen. Whether Miller is innocent or not, it does look as if that woman should have a chance to be happy."

VI. He was free! Frank Miller stood dazed. Free! This had been the hope that lighted his life when first imprisoned; his day-dream in the foundry; his dream by night in his cell. The hope had vanished in despair and had returned to mock him in hideous nightmares. Free now after twenty years!

The warden handed him his pardon, signed by the governor; his stripes had been discarded and he was clad once more in a citizen's suit. And now Lizbeth stood waiting for him in the prison porch.

In all these twenty years they had never seen each other. He could not bear that she should see him in his convict's garb, nor could she. Now he was no longer a felon; now he eagerly hurried down the narrow corridors to meet her. He could not think of her as a pretty, laughing, rosy girl. He could not realize that twenty years had rolled over her head.

The warden ushered him into the room and closed the door behind him. A tall, slender, forward, all tears and smiles. Miller was startled. He had never seen her before, and he looked hurriedly around for Lizbeth, but the woman was alone.

"Frank," she said, softly, "it is late, so late, but at last you are free!"

Yes, it was Lizbeth's voice. It was Lizbeth! His arms were around her, and they mingled their tears.

They had so much to tell that they sat dumb, gazing at each other. Miller eyed his companion anxiously. To the wretched prisoner time had afforded no landmarks to guide him. His companions were constantly changing; none grew old beside him. Himself he could not see. The unbroken monotony cheated the years of their length.

He strove to find the blooming girl in the faded woman beside him. Only her voice was left. He grew bewildered; this woman was a stranger. A feeling stole over him that the girl he knew was gone, and that he was indeed alone. A deep sigh broke from him as he gazed anxiously at her. Lizbeth read his thoughts in part.

"I am changed," she said, with a sad smile. "Twenty years have swept away the blooming girl—but Lizbeth is still here," and she laid her hand for a moment on her bosom.

"Your voice is the same," said the poor convict, unable to dissemble. The petition, signed by the penitentiary authorities, for Miller's release, and stating that his twenty years of imprisonment had served the ends of justice.

to feel injured if he be set free. Governor, I have lived the best part of my life under a shadow; let a little sunshine fall on it now! Governor, for the sake of two lives that have been blighted, set him free! If he has been guilty he has paid for his crime. Think of it, twenty years at hard labor!—But if innocent—"

Her quivering voice died away; she stood before the governor, extending her hands with an imploring gesture. The governor was silent for a moment. He dashed the rising tears from his eyes, and said with a voice choked with emotion: "Man, such constancy deserves reward. I will sign the pardon."

"Oh, governor! God bless you! God bless you!"

Lizbeth turned and hurried from the room.

"Here," said the governor, calling his secretary, "make out the necessary papers. Such constancy and devotion I have never seen. Whether Miller is innocent or not, it does look as if that woman should have a chance to be happy."

VI. He was free! Frank Miller stood dazed. Free! This had been the hope that lighted his life when first imprisoned; his day-dream in the foundry; his dream by night in his cell. The hope had vanished in despair and had returned to mock him in hideous nightmares. Free now after twenty years!

The warden handed him his pardon, signed by the governor; his stripes had been discarded and he was clad once more in a citizen's suit. And now Lizbeth stood waiting for him in the prison porch.

In all these twenty years they had never seen each other. He could not bear that she should see him in his convict's garb, nor could she. Now he was no longer a felon; now he eagerly hurried down the narrow corridors to meet her. He could not think of her as a pretty, laughing, rosy girl. He could not realize that twenty years had rolled over her head.

The warden ushered him into the room and closed the door behind him. A tall, slender, forward, all tears and smiles. Miller was startled. He had never seen her before, and he looked hurriedly around for Lizbeth, but the woman was alone.

"Frank," she said, softly, "it is late, so late, but at last you are free!"

Yes, it was Lizbeth's voice. It was Lizbeth! His arms were around her, and they mingled their tears.

They had so much to tell that they sat dumb, gazing at each other. Miller eyed his companion anxiously. To the wretched prisoner time had afforded no landmarks to guide him. His companions were constantly changing; none grew old beside him. Himself he could not see. The unbroken monotony cheated the years of their length.

He strove to find the blooming girl in the faded woman beside him. Only her voice was left. He grew bewildered; this woman was a stranger. A feeling stole over him that the girl he knew was gone, and that he was indeed alone. A deep sigh broke from him as he gazed anxiously at her. Lizbeth read his thoughts in part.

"I am changed," she said, with a sad smile. "Twenty years have swept away the blooming girl—but Lizbeth is still here," and she laid her hand for a moment on her bosom.

"Your voice is the same," said the poor convict, unable to dissemble. The petition, signed by the penitentiary authorities, for Miller's release, and stating that his twenty years of imprisonment had served the ends of justice.

As the governor read the petition Lizbeth anxiously watched him. His face was impassive; he folded the paper. "Oh, was he not moved by the appeal? Nervous to desperation by the thought, she rose, and standing before the governor, said in a quivering voice: "Governor, when this man was accused of murder I had promised to be his wife. I believed him innocent, and I refused to break my promise. During the two years he was on trial for his life I still believed him innocent. When he was sentenced for a crime he did not commit I still clung to him, and have done so all these weary twenty years. He has served in the penitentiary. I do not ask you to believe in his innocence; I do ask you to pardon him. He has no friends but me. His parents are dead, his few relatives scattered. So are his friends; the murdered man, dead or gone away; none are left to feel injured if he be set free. Governor, I have lived the best part of my life under a shadow; let a little sunshine fall on it now! Governor, for the sake of two lives that have been blighted, set him free! If he has been guilty he has paid for his crime. Think of it, twenty years at hard labor!—But if innocent—"

Her quivering voice died away; she stood before the governor, extending her hands with an imploring gesture. The governor was silent for a moment. He dashed the rising tears from his eyes, and said with a voice choked with emotion: "Man, such constancy deserves reward. I will sign the pardon."

"Oh, governor! God bless you! God bless you!"

Lizbeth turned and hurried from the room.

"Here," said the governor, calling his secretary, "make out the necessary papers. Such constancy and devotion I have never seen. Whether Miller is innocent or not, it does look as if that woman should have a chance to be happy."

VI. He was free! Frank Miller stood dazed. Free! This had been the hope that lighted his life when first imprisoned; his day-dream in the foundry; his dream by night in his cell. The hope had vanished in despair and had returned to mock him in hideous nightmares. Free now after twenty years!

The warden handed him his pardon, signed by the governor; his stripes had been discarded and he was clad once more in a citizen's suit. And now Lizbeth stood waiting for him in the prison porch.

In all these twenty years they had never seen each other. He could not bear that she should see him in his convict's garb, nor could she. Now he was no longer a felon; now he eagerly hurried down the narrow corridors to meet her. He could not think of her as a pretty, laughing, rosy girl. He could not realize that twenty years had rolled over her head.

The warden ushered him into the room and closed the door behind him. A tall, slender, forward, all tears and smiles. Miller was startled. He had never seen her before, and he looked hurriedly around for Lizbeth, but the woman was alone.

behind these gray walls." Tears filled Miller's eyes; he took Lizbeth's hand and kissed it. "What can I ever do for you?" he muttered.

"We are all that are left each other," said she, simply. The middle-aged couple took their way out of the penitentiary doors, followed by the admiring gaze of all the prison authorities, and exhaled upon the evening air their sweet sentiment and romance. He dominant even in the breasts of penitentiary wardens and guards, and this little love story, enacted before their eyes, quite moved them.

VII. A quiet little wedding took place at the house of the friend with whom Lizbeth was staying, and then the couple returned to the home of their youth. All of Miller's property had been sacrificed, at the time of his trial, to pay the lawyers. But Lizbeth still owned her father's farm, though, not that he was dead, it was gone to decay, and she had supported herself by a little school. Now, with Miller to take charge, she saw plenty already heaped upon her.

They reached their home near sunset; all around spoke of peace and quiet. The long low, flanking the walk from the rustic gate to the porch, had opened their scented throats and exhaled upon the evening air their sweet perfume. Near by, Lizbeth's pride, a great clump of daturas, reared their long white tapers to the light

1

nool, and ere I had proceeded far upon my way,
saw a little girl, the child of a white farmer, at
work in a cotton patch. Beneath her faded sun

There are many objections to the theory of colonization of the colored race upon a foreign shore. The mere question of transportation would in-

mar 21-dly thur sun n r m wkly c@w

A dark, vertical, textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of aged paper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The image is very dark and grainy, with a vertical crease or fold visible on the right side. There are some lighter, irregular patches and a small dark spot near the bottom left.

Explaining That He is For the Commission.

made since the organization of the commission in this state. To show this reduction I state that in 1911 the charge made for the transportation of passengers was five cents per mile, whilst the rate now charged is three cents per mile, and to show

TRAVEL OF TWELVE THEATERS, AND ALL
THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

C. A. BLANCHARD & CO.
May 18-dct-sun-50-nrm

Ask for catalogue.
TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

end of Pryor street dummy line,
GEO. P. HOWARD, General Pass. Agent.

New Home Transits sent free and packed. 35 Fifth Avenue.
Address LECLACHE INSTITUTE, 140 & 140 William St., N. Y.

the Piedmont Exposition

OF 1890, AT ATLANTA, GA.,

—COMMENCING—

OCTOBER 15th,

—AND CLOSING—

November 1st.

The Piedmont Exposition is now prepared to receive applications of all kind of privileges to be sold, with the exception of gaming privileges, which are excluded, under any and all circumstances.

Applications must be made in writing, clearly stating the object in question, and directed to

CHARLES A. RYAN,
Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES R. WYLLIE,
President and General Manager.

may 15 thus sun fr

WEAK FREE
TO ALL
WEAK MEN
MADE
STRONG

Scalded Testicles, Exquisite, my new and perfect HENRY'S OIL, for Lost or Failing Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Enervation, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc.

Address DR. HARTMAN CO., 10 Park Place, New York.

near-dly sun wed fri wkyly

WESTVIEW CEMETERY,

CITY OFFICE, 15 N. BROAD ST.

The Cemetery is run on the Landscape Lawn Plan.

The perpetual care of all lots and graves is guaranteed by the Cemetery association without a charge to the lot owner.

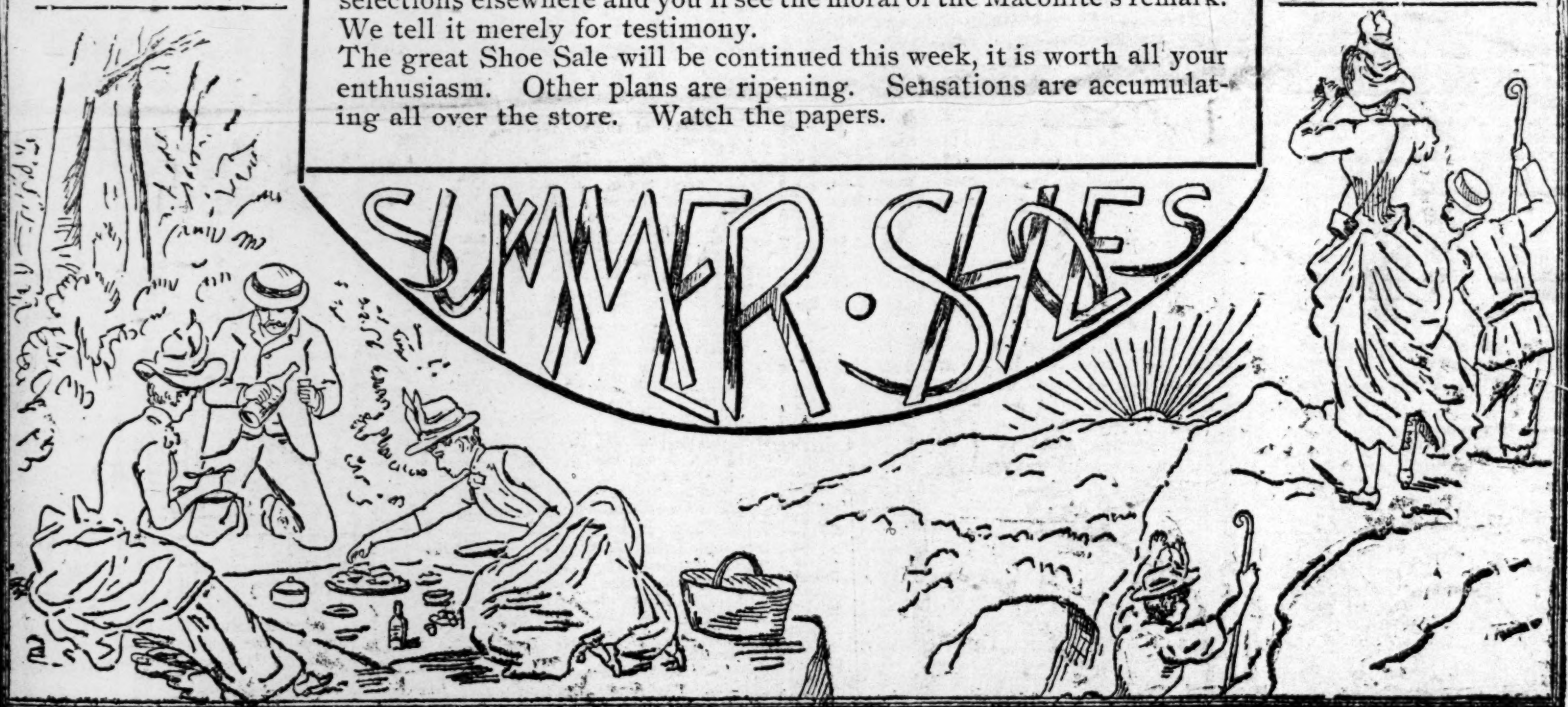
Lots are sold on easy terms if desired.

A receiving tomb for the use of the patrons of the cemetery is provided.

A permanent system of records is kept by the association.

Prices of lots range from \$16 upwards, according to size and location. my 30 dim frism tue

IRON FENCE
SIXTY STYLES FOR
CEMETERY & LAWN
CATALOGUE FREE
J. W. RICE, ATLANTA, GA.



You should remember that while this is a Dry Goods Store it is none the less a Shoe Store. Neither you nor we wish to forget the fact. With Shoes as with everything else, the place to patronize is where you can buy without risk. We do business that way. You are to be suited. If your purchase doesn't please bring it back. The goods are worth the money to us. That's how we know prices are right. A great Shoe Stock is at once a triumph, and an illustration of civilization. Ancient Egypt had obelisks, sphinxes and pyramids *ad libitum*; but, modern Atlanta has a stock of Ziegler Bros' Shoes that is equally monumental. It ought to inspire present buyers and future historians.

The immense success of our Keely Company "Leader" \$2.00 Shoes, for either sex, has never been excelled by any other Shoe specialty in the world. For style, strength, service and popularity they stand at the top.

Choose at random from our Oxford and Newport Ties and you are sure of a 25 per cent. saving.

The hub of Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoe trade in this city is our store. The gain in sales, both counted by dollars or number, goes on with regular progression. Anything for healthy, hearty boy or girl.

Shoes for special Summer uses have not been neglected. Sturdy, stout Shoes to climb the mountains; and graceful ones to saunter on the sands; snug and cosy sorts to knock about the park, or touch the picturesque in a tennis court.

A Macon man and his wife, homeward bound from an extended pleasure tour, stopped off on Thursday to buy their Shoes and Underwear here. "We can save our hotel bill and see your delightful town as well," said he. Of course he could. Try to match their selections elsewhere and you'll see the moral of the Maconite's remark. We tell it merely for testimony.

The great Shoe Sale will be continued this week, it is worth all your enthusiasm. Other plans are ripening. Sensations are accumulating all over the store. Watch the papers.



FURNITURE! For Monday and Tuesday.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN!

A Solid Oak,
Massive Bed-Room
Suite, 10 Pieces,
Cheval Glass to Dresser
And Marble-Top Washstand,
With Mattress and Woven Wire
Spring.

\$50.00

FOR
THE OUTFIT

See Sample in Our Show Window.

RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

SAM'L W. GOODE. [ALBERT L. BECK]

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

A Few Select Real Estate
Investments On Which
the Purchaser is Assured
a Handsome Profit in a
Short Time.

\$1,700 buys the choice of South Boulevard. It is a corner lot, 18x120 feet to a 20 foot alley, just the right height above the street, and completely covered with a heavy oak grove. Nice lot, already built on each side and in front of it, thus assuring pleasant surroundings. From it you can see the riding and driving in the park, and enjoy all the advantages of that beautiful place. The dummy line is very convenient, yet far enough away not to be objectionable. Liberal terms can be arranged.

\$1,250 for a very desirable Forest avenue lot, 50x150 feet to an alley; good neighborhood, prominent street and locality improving very rapidly. School and car line convenient. Easy terms.

\$3,750 for the gem of Edgewood. It is a corner lot, 150x700 feet, and contains about 2 1/2 acres; part of the beautiful Binder property; lies level, and the entire front is in a large oak grove. Neighborhood unexcelled. Very convenient to Edgewood depot, and within easy walking distance of the Edgewood avenue electric car line. Beautiful homes all around it. Can fix the terms to suit you.

\$2,750 buys a very desirable, close in, residence lot on Powers street near Spring and the electric car line. It lies high and level, and is 60x120 feet. Powers street will be paved with Belgian blocks this summer, at the present owner's expense, water and gas already there. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy. More depth can be arranged for if desired.

\$3,200 buys the most valuable vacant lot on Jackson street. This street has just been paved with Belgian blocks, and has on it, water, gas, sewer and street car line. The lot fronts east, is 72x148 feet to an alley, and is on the highest point on the street. Adjoining are the handsome homes of Mr. Miller and Professor Slaton. Very fine well, through twenty feet of granite, already on the lot. This is, beyond doubt, the finest lot for the money in this part of the city.

\$125 each will buy 71 of the best lots near the East Tennessee shops and the glass works now on the market. They are 50x100 feet each, and can be had on liberal terms. A big margin in this.

\$50 per front foot for 118x130 feet to 20 foot alley on North avenue, facing Peters park; level and choice, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

Choice tracts for subdivision in all directions, and we can suit you in any class of property if you will call and examine our lists.

\$1,500 for beautiful Simpson street lot, 60 feet front, lies high and level, and is only one-half block from Spring street and the electric car line. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy monthly payments. Plenty room for two good houses or one large double house. Call and let us show it to you.

\$1,100 buys a beautiful acre corner lot, 100x400 feet to 10 foot alley, on main drive to Confederate Veterans' Home, and within three minutes' walk of Grant park, Little Switzerland and the dummy line. A number of very nice homes have been built around it, and the neighborhood is strictly first-class. Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. The lot will be worth twice what you pay for it before the last payment becomes due.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

I am overstocked in this line, and have concluded to make a sweeping reduction to reduce stock. Now is your chance to get bargains in this line, as I need the money, and they will be closed out at prices regardless of cost or value. L. Snider, 84 Whitehall.

GRAND EXCURSION

To Arkansas and Texas from the southeast over the favorite route.
LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD
AND
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROADS.
The only route giving choice of three lines from Atlanta to Memphis.
July 29th, 30th and 31st.
Tickets Good for 30 Days.
R

RECREANT DEMOCRATS
DEFEAT THEIR PARTY.

GOLD BUGS GO TO REED'S AID

And Help Him Out in His Infamous Rulings.

PRESIDENT HARRISON WILL NOW RUN

For a Second Sentence in the White House.

GEORGIANS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—[Special.]—The silver fight ended today in a peculiar manner. Reed, with bull-dog tenacity, has held on throughout defeat after defeat, and today rendered a decision in regard to the whereabout of the free-coinage bill.

He announced that it was still in the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Immediately Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the silver dollar democrat, appealed. This appeal brought the question down to the point of republicans overruling the speaker, to take additional steps toward free coinage, while with the democrats it was considered a vote for or against free coinage.

JUDGE CRISP SPEAKS.

On this question there was a long debate. Judge Crisp made the leading speech for the democrats, accusing Reed and his republicans of having attempted to demonize silver in the past, and by the use of gag rules, while the speaker was using his rules to prevent the house from having a direct vote for or against free coinage. The speaker, he said, knew the majority of the house favored free coinage, and he was using his power to stifle the majority.

A number of western republicans also took the same view, and spoke to that effect. Then Mr. Clements, of Georgia, although only given two minutes, wrung in a strong party question, stating that it was not a party question, and warning the friends of free coinage that if they let this opportunity pass, they would not have another opportunity this session to vote for free coinage. The opportunity was allowed to pass.

THE GOLD BUGS GATHER.

The gold men among the democrats voted against their own party. There were about fifteen of them. While a number of republicans voted with the democrats on the appeal, more democrats went with the republicans, and the appeal was lost, or rather laid on the table, by a vote of 144 to 117.

This means that although the free-coinage men are largely in the majority in the house, there will be no free-coinage bill to pass that body. Indeed they will never have an opportunity to vote upon it. Reed will do exactly as he did when the bill demonizing silver passed the house. He will refuse to recognize any but his own lieutenants for the purpose of offering amendments. Thus the result will probably be that the house will pass a compromise measure, providing for the coinage of \$500,000 of silver monthly, and making the certificate legal tender. The chances are, although a large majority of the senate favors free coinage, that the senate will accept this compromise rather than have the present law remain, for they realize that the administration and Tom Reed have combined to use every possible means, fair or foul, to prevent the adoption of a free coinage measure, and that to pass it they would have to pass over all such means.

Reed has received some very rough handling in this fight, which will result in making quite a hole in his rapidly swelling presidential boom. He has been shown that the house will no longer submit to his bulldozing. Indeed, although he has prevented free coinage, he has come out of this fight in such a battered and torn condition that he will hardly have the desire to precipitate another of similar character.

GEORGIANS PRESENT.

Quite a party of Georgians spent the day here, and were in the house gallery during the debate. Among them were Messrs. G. T. Green, O. J. Haden, E. P. Howell and W. E. English, of Atlanta, and R. W. Anderson and J. D. Stetson, of Hawkinsville.

The party has been to New York on railroad business, and stopped over here to see and hear the silver fight. Col. Green thinks the national house of representatives would prove quite an attraction as an addition to the Green zoo. He believes he would rather have it than the elephant. However, he could not persuade Tom Reed to show him the show to Atlanta, although the sum he offered was not a modest one by any means. The party left tonight for Atlanta.

HARRISON WILL RUN.

President Harrison's friends today say that Mr. Woodard misunderstood his remarks about returning to Indianapolis to practice law when his term expires.

What he meant was that if the people did not approve his course on the silver and other matters, he would gladly retire at the end of his term. He has, however, heard the rumbling and he said just what Mr. Woodard quoted him as saying, but he has few friends, very few, whom he has appointed to offices, and these are the men who are now talking for him, although he made other trades just like that made with "Boss" Buck, to have state delegations turned over to him. Few of them will be carried out, for, with the exception of those he has appointed to fat offices, the little man probably has not a friend in the world.

BLAINE'S EMPHATIC WORDS.

On Thursday, before the senate committee on appropriations, Mr. Blaine reiterated the statements he recently made to a senator, which were quoted in these dispatches. It was in regard to the McKinley tariff bill he spoke, and his words were directly to the point. As Mr. Blaine was talking on the subject—the pending tariff bill—Senator Blackburn turned to him and said he wished he was in the senate. "I wish so, too," responded the statesman sternly. "It is the most dangerous, if not the most infamous measure that was ever concocted by any party. The men who vote for this bill will wreck the republican party. If I were in the senate, I would rather have my right arm torn out of its socket than vote for this bill."

This statement has created as much of a sensation among the republicans as the explosion of a bomb. It has been accepted as an endorsement that the administration is against the tariff bill in its present shape. Indeed, the republican party has so many presidential aspirants in its ranks that it seems to be getting very much out of gear.

NEW GEORGIA POSTMASTERS.

Charles F. Brown was today appointed postmaster and gauger at Columbus. Postmasters have been appointed for Georgia as follows: O. W. Parker, Cedar Hill, Gwinnett county; J. B. Swanson, Decatur, DeKalb county; W. E. Hausard, Echols, Forsyth county.

E. W. B.

The proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After the reading and approval of yesterday's journal, Mr. Reed, of Missouri, moved to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered

upon Mr. McKinley's motion to table his (Mr. Bland's) appeal from the decision of the chair yesterday, declining to entertain his motion to take the silver bill from the speaker's table. He announced that he desired to withdraw his appeal, but Mr. McKinley insisted on a vote, so Mr. Bland's motion to reconsider was put and defeated—90 to 120.

The roll was called on McKinley's motion to table Mr. Bland's appeal, and it prevailed—yeas 146, nays 45. All of the free-coinage men, except Mr. DeHaven, who did not vote, voted to table the appeal, as well as the following democrats: Messrs. Buckalew, Campbell, Dunphy, Fitch, Geisenhainer, Lewis, McAdoo, Mutchler and Tracey. A large number of democrats refused to vote at all.

Mr. Forman, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, said the journal showed he was present and refused to vote when the administrative customs bill was passed, when, as a matter of fact he was in Springfield, Ill.

The regular order being demanded, the speaker said that the question had been discussed yesterday as to the condition of a bill (the silver bill), which had been referred by the speaker, and a record of which, in journal, had not been concurred in by the house—had been said to be referred. The rules required that such bills be referred, and a statement to that effect. The statement was made, and the house saw fit not to permit it to become a part of the journal. That left a somewhat difficult question as to the status of the bill. Individually, the chair believed, as did the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Conger), that the refusal to record a fact did not obliterate the fact itself. The action of the house might have its origin in another motive. That it would not give its sanction to record in the journal a transaction which seemed to the speaker, and while it might seem to the chair that some definite action should be taken by the house, yet as the gentleman might have noticed, parliamentary law did not seem to be exact science. [Laughter and applause on the democratic side.] The chair, however, desired to give the house all the proper opportunity for the transaction of business which it might desire, subject to the rules. The reference was made in accordance with a custom that had prevailed ever since the establishment of rules. The chair believed that the speaker's statement, and the silver bill came within the purview of rule twenty, which prescribed that any amendment made by the senate to any house bill might be considered first in committee of the whole, if it would have been so liable had it originated in the house. The senate amendments to this bill struck out the first section, which contained the words of the appropriation of the house bill, and substituted another section containing no words of appropriation, and proposing a different line of action, to wit: The fashioning of silver bars, and the coining of all silver presented, instead of the purchase of silver bullion. This and other substitutions were plainly new propositions, requiring consideration in committee of the whole. The chair was of opinion that the bill should be referred to the committee on coinage, from a revision of the rule that all proposed legislation must be referred to certain committees. Under these circumstances, and in conformity with the rules, the chair announced to the house that the bill had been referred and was now offered to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. An appeal could be taken if the house desired to express its judgment upon the question.

Bland, of Missouri, immediately appealed and proceeded to argue that the appropriating clause in the original house bill and the bill as it came from the senate were similar in terms and purposes, and that the bill was not subject to reference to the committee of the whole. Besides, he held that the point was made too late.

Mr. Springer declared that the silver bill was the only one which had been subjected to this kind of treatment.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, said that all the general appropriation bills took the same course.

Mr. Springer denied the statement and challenged the speaker, or any one else, to produce a single similar case. This was a attempt to revolutionize the rules—rules themselves revolutionary in conception. The republicans and their speaker were dodging the silver question.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, said it was evident that there was a deliberate intention to prevent a direct vote upon this question. The house should conform to the rules. The rules were extremely vicious. They did what they were designed to do. They put it in the power of the majority to do pretty much as they pleased, to stifle the voice of the minority. But in this case the majority of the house had changed to his side, and when it sought, under the rules, to do business a way was found, a discretionary way, to prevent it. This was the only opportunity to get a vote on free coinage. If the speaker was sustained and the bill went to the coinage committee, if it ever came before the house, it would come under a rule that would keep it entirely under the control of the gold men—who alone would be recognized to move amendments. If the free coinage men would do their duty, they could get a vote on the proposition before the sun went down.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, said the question ought not to be a political or party question. He warned the friends of free coinage that if they passed this station the probability was that they would not have another opportunity to vote for free coinage in connection with this bill.

Messrs. Townsend, of Colorado, Marrow, of California, Bartine, of Nevada and Herman, of Oregon, all republicans, argued against the speaker's ruling.

Mr. Hatch, of New York, democrat, announced his intention to vote to refer the bill to the coinage committee. He said Mr. Crisp had been slightly mistaken in his estimate of the party's position, for at least some of the democrats from New York would refuse to vote for free coinage.

Finally, after a number of other members had been heard on both sides of the question, Mr. McKinley moved to table Mr. Bland's appeal from the speaker's decision sending the silver bill to the coinage committee.

The yeas and nays were taken, resulting, yeas 144, nays 117. So the appeal was laid on the table.

The following republicans voted with the democrats against Mr. McKinley's motion: Messrs. Bartine, Connell, DeHaven, Herman, Kelly, Morrow, Townsend and Funston.

These democrats voted with the republicans in favor of the motion: Messrs. Buckalew, Dunphy, Fitch, Geisenhainer, Maish, McAdoo, Mutchler, O'Neill of Massachusetts, Quinn, Wyly and Stahlmecker.

The following pairs were announced: DeHaven and Blount, Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, and Rogers, Cooper of Ohio, and Vaux, Dorsey and Flower, Grant and Candler of Georgia, Lansing and Phelan, Ray and Hooker, Nute and Turner of New York, Taylor of Tennessee, and Outwaite, Taylor of Illinois and Barwig, Craig and Campbell, Dingley and McKendall, Morgan, Clark of Wisconsin, Walden and Hatch, Quackenbush and McCarthy, Thompson and Henry, Coleman and Price, Townsend of Pennsylvania and Kerr of Pennsylvania, Houk and Washington, Wheeler of Minnesota and Clancy, Stewart of Vermont and Oates, Farmer and Covert, Andrew and Martin of Texas, Wilson of Washington and O'Farrell, Hall and Stockdale, Whitthorne and Brower.

The following members were recorded as absent or not voting: Messrs. Biggs, Mason, Hopkins, Rusk, Simonds and Wilcox.

Mr. McKinley, upon the announcement, said: "So the appeal is tabled and the bill stands referred to the coinage committee."

Mr. Brewer presented the report of the appropriations committee on the senate amendments to the house non-concurrence in the senate amendments and ordered a conference. The house then at 3:30 o'clock adjourned.

The clerk announced that the democratic caucus set for tonight had been postponed until Monday night.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

The Senate Discusses the Bill to Devote the Proceeds of Lands to Schools.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The resolution, offered yesterday by Senator Edmunds, for a conference of seven to take into consideration the state of the union and service in the senate and to report what measures should be adopted with respect to the greatest efficiency and economy of service, was taken up and agreed to.

The house bill supplementary to the act of March 22, 1882, in reference to bigamy was taken up and passed without division. Messrs. Butler and Vest's efforts to amend and postpone failed. It provides that all funds or property lately belonging to the Mormon church shall be devoted to the use and benefit of the common schools in that state. Some amendments were made to it, which will require further consideration.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The senate bill to establish an educational fund, and apply the proceeds of public lands and receipts from certain land-railroad companies to the more complete endowment of colleges for the advancement of science and industrial education, was taken up, and its discussion occupied the greater part of the day's session.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to meet the condition of affairs of Alabama and other states to provide that schools in which colored students are taught (whether called colleges or schools) in agricultural and mechanical arts may have the proceeds of the money paid to them.

A long discussion ensued on Mr. Pugh's amendment. Messrs. Hawley and Hale opposing the frittering away of the fund among half a dozen different purposes, and each in turn rather favoring the encouragement of only one or two colleges.

Mr. Ingalls agreed with those views. He, however, believed it inappropriate and improper to divide the fund in various ways to the interests of both races to have co-education of races, and he was therefore, entirely willing that in the southern states provision should be made for the education of white and colored people separately, but he did not like Mr. Pugh's amendment, and would prefer a provision that in such cases, there should be a fair and proportionate division of the fund, so that the instruction of white and colored people should be in the proportion which the colored population of a state bore to its entire population should be paid and for the benefit of the colored people of learning that might be maintained for the education of colored students in agriculture and mechanical arts, which college or institution should be selected by the governor.

The bill and amendment went over without action.

The vice-president announced as the committee on senate administrative service: Messrs. Jackson, Plumb, Callahan, Dolph, Washburn, Cockrell and Carlisle.

The following senate bills were reported and placed on the calendar: Authorizing the Mobile, Jackson and Gulf of Mexico Railway Company to cross certain rivers in Mississippi; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Alabama river, near Selma, Ala., by the Selma and Catawba Valley Railroad company.

After the executive session the senate adjourned.

MUST BE REPRESENTED.

The Colored People of Mississippi Will Put Out a Ticket for the Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., June 20.—A conference of colored men of this state yesterday promulgated an address to their race in which they declare that the constitutional convention to assemble here on the 12th is designed by the democratic party to abridge, if not to practically destroy, their liberties. They declare that the negroes, as a race, should be represented in the convention, and that negro organizations be at once formed in every county where they are in a majority and have a chance of election, with the view to the election of negro delegates. Where negroes stand in a minority, they are urged to vote for white men who they think will extend justice to their race. They declare they are not responsible for the race issue, but charge it on the white men, and announce their purpose to elect men of their color or show the world that they are denied a free ballot and fair count.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

The President Fills the Vacancy Caused by Mr. Inman's Declination.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president today appointed the following commissioners-at-large to the world's fair at Chicago: Gorton Allen, of New York; John W. Aldrich, of Maine; Edwin H. Armstrong, of Illinois; William Lindsey, of Kentucky, in the place of Samuel M. Inman, Georgia, declined, with Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, as alternate.

A Republican's Speech.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The republicans of the third Illinois district today renominated William E. Mason to congress. After he had been given the vote of the majority of the district convention hall and made a speech on national issues. Among other things, he said: "We are not going to wave the bloody shirt, but when they stand in Richmond and decorate the statue of the father of his country with a rebel flag, I say that the man who does it is as much a traitor as any rebel was thirty years ago."

Lights for the Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator Call proposed the following amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, for twenty-five port lights along the coast from San Juan, P. R., to Fernandina, Fla., \$4,000; range lights for Fernandina harbor \$1,750; the light-house of Mount Cornelia, mouth of St. Johns river, \$175,000.

TWO BRAVE LADIES.

Who Struggled With and Defeated a Burglar.

GALLATIN, Tenn., June 21.—[Special.]—Misses Lula and Ella Lewis had an exciting experience with a negro burglar at their home last night.

Miss Ella Lewis is the retiring postmistress here, and it was known that the would-be burglar, that she had considerable money, which she had yesterday received in payment for her post-office fixtures, which she had sold.

About 12 o'clock, she was awakened by a man who was standing by her bedside with one hand on her throat and the other feeling under her pillow and around the head of the bed. She immediately called her sister, who had retired in the same room, and who responded gallantly to the pistol from his pocket, cocked it, but before he could have possibly used it the young ladies seized him and gave him a thorough slugging, all the time carrying him toward the window of the room.

The young ladies finally reached the window with the midnight marauder, and by main strength they succeeded in throwing him out. He fell to the ground ten feet below, on his head. After lying as if stunned by his blows and his exit from the room above, he pulled himself together and made his escape.

Run on Chicago Bank.

CHICAGO, June 21.—As a result of the closing up of Park National bank yesterday, there was a run today on the Thirty-third street bank. This was due to the fact that its president, T. B. Roberts, is also vice-president of Park National bank. All calls, however, were promptly met, and some of the heavy depositors increased their deposits. Officers of the bank claim they will be able to meet all demands.

GERMANY SEEMS
TO BE SATISFIED

WITH ITS RECENT SETTLEMENT

Of the African Question With England.

THE VALUE OF HELIGOLAND.

The Emperor and Chancellor Congratulated.

FOREIGN NEWS GENERALLY.

BERLIN, June 21.—[Copyright 1890, by New York Associated Press.]—During a prolonged sitting of the bundsrath, Chancellor von Capripi explained the aims of the government in conceding the Anglo-German agreement relative to the territory in Africa. Although no official statement has been issued the chancellor's statement to the bundsrath is known to bear largely on the immense importance of the strategic value of Heligoland. The chancellor recalled the fact that during the war of 1870 it was necessary to detach a large force to guard against the possible French landing at the mouths of the Weser and Elbe rivers and to lay submarine mines to protect the water approaches from Hamburg and Bremen, the trade of which cities was for some time blocked. Von Capripi produced the opinion of Von Moltke that Heligoland could be so fortified so that it would be equivalent to a large increase in the German army in the event of war.

CONGRATULATED THE EMPEROR.

The bundsrath unanimously approved the compact and congratulated the emperor and chancellor, to whose initiative the cession of the island to Germany by England was due. The report that Lord Salisbury spontaneously offered to cede the island is in direct variance with the fact that Count von Hatfeldt handed to Lord Salisbury, two weeks ago, a formal demand from Chancellor von Capripi making a cession of the island an absolute condition to an English protectorate in Zanzibar. The English government probably will not like to produce the opinions of military experts on the value of Heligoland. Here the strategic importance of the island is universally recognized, and Admiral Henk's idea of the great island-fort will be realized.

THE ISLANDERS DO NOT LIKE IT.

During the former discussion regarding the session of the island by Great Britain an informal plebiscite resulted in a deputation waiting upon the governor and presenting a petition that the islanders should be consulted on the island would prefer to emigrate to America rather than to compulsorily become German subjects. The dread of military service seemed to be the main objection of the people.

German customs regulations was a minor objection by giving the islanders twenty years' exemption from military service, with the same period of exceptional customs privileges. Whether or not these concessions will reconcile the islanders will not affect the session of the island, which adds to the security of a great nation.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Leading Hamburg journals regret the granting to England of a protectorate over Zanzibar because it will paralyze the recently formed line of German steamers to East Africa, and place the whole trade in the hands of the English East African Colonial company, which was lately absorbed with the company, and already claims compensation for the session of Wituland.

Major Wissmann, who will arrive here tomorrow, has telegraphed expressions of his concurrence with the opinions of his old lieutenant, Baron Gravenreuth, to the effect that the surrender of Zanzibar makes the English masters of East Africa, and that the surrender of the islands in the hands of the English gives them the key to Central Africa.

The Hamburger Nachrichten declares that German commerce in eastern Africa will be ruined, but admits that the acquisition of Heligoland balances any loss elsewhere. England, the paper says, has done Germany a real service, to the disadvantage of France, which always requires to be closely watched.

THE VALUE OF HELIGOLAND.

The National Zeitung holds that Germany will soon establish trading posts on the mainland of Cape Zanzibar, and reminds the malcontents that most of the regions ceded to England never belonged to Germany. Public opinion, influenced by articles dilating upon the strategic and naval value of Heligoland, becomes more and more pleased with the compact. It is probable that the opposition of France to a British protectorate in Zanzibar was not overlooked in the negotiations of the Anglo-German agreement of 1890, guaranteeing the independence of Zanzibar. It was held up under the French recognition in 1887, of German acquisitions in East Africa, combined with British treaties with the sultan of Zanzibar.

A DEMAND ON THE SULTAN.

An ominous note was presented today to the Porte by the Russian ambassador, Nidoloff, suggesting the intention of the czar to actively interfere in the Balkans. The note declines the request of the Porte that Russia wait until November for the payment of the war indemnity by Turkey, and demands immediate payment. The note declares that in the event of the refusal, Russia reserves the right of taking all necessary measures to compel payment.

Yesterday Vukovitch, Bulgarian envoy, presented to the Porte a note from Stambouloff, demanding an extension of the religious liberty of the Bulgarians in Turkey, and also demanding the recognition of the Bulgarian government. Stambouloff is acting in concert with a rush, without regard to the personal interests of Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria, and it is expected that his action will develop a proclamation of independence of the Bulgarian prince, which will be agreeable to Russia, with the absorption of a part of Macedonia into Bulgaria.

WHAT THE CLERICALS DEMAND.

Windthorst, leader of the clerical party in the reichstag, has offered the adhesion of his party to carry the military credits on condition that the government introduce a measure, giving the Catholics effective control of their primary schools, and also that it modify the army bill by granting extensive leaves of absence.

Opponents of the bill calculate upon having 129 votes. It is certain that the government will have 154. The fate of the bill turns upon the vote of the Catholic members and members from Rhenish and Westphalian districts, whom Windthorst manipulates.

A FEW PERSONALS.

Count Kalnocky, Austro-Hungarian prime minister, is recovering from his illness. Emperor Francis Joseph visited him tonight. A Emperor William visited him at Kiel Tuesday. Prince Bismarck is expected to return to the king of Norway will receive him at Christiansia on June 30th. On July 8th he will sail from Christiansia for the North Cape.

It has been declared that Queen Margherita

will accompany King Humbert to Berlin in the autumn.

Prime Minister Crispien's family are at Carlsbad. He will join them there July 1st, and will afterwards have a conference with Count Kalnocky.

FRANCE RECOGNIZES BRAZIL.

But It Is Said the French Made a Deal With the New Republic.

PARIS, June 21.—The reception of Senator Itajuba, representative of Brazil, by President Carnot yesterday, completes the first official recognition which the Brazilian republic has received in Europe. Senator Itajuba was a long time in the Brazilian diplomatic service under the emperor. He was prompt, however, in tendering his service to the republic. The minister, then in Paris—Baron Penedo—on the other hand, refused to recognize the republic, and tendered his resignation to the emperor. Senator Itajuba was immediately promoted and sent to Paris, but was not received by the French government. The long delay which followed caused the Brazilian government some annoyance, and the new minister was ever falling under suspicion as not being sufficiently zealous in his efforts to secure recognition.

Curious explanations of the delay are now given by M. Deloncle, a member of the French chamber of deputies, according to whom France has only recognized the republic now on condition that the Brazilian government makes a prompt settlement, either by arbitration or a direct treaty, of its old territorial dispute with France respecting the boundaries of French Guiana.

Deloncle claims that no settlement can be made until the republic will not double the territory of French Guiana, and that there is a possibility of France's getting territory five or six times as great as is now in the French colony. In any case he insists that France cannot refuse to secure the left bank of the Amazon between Macapa, land Macapa will thus become a French port and France will be the only European power established on the Amazon and will have the privilege of navigating and trading on that river, the wealth of which in the future, Mr. Deloncle thinks, will surpass that of the Nile or Congo.

Senator Gabriel De Piza, the new Brazilian minister to Germany, has arrived in this city and will proceed in a week or two to Berlin. The Brazilians are very hopeful, and the recognition of their republic by Germany will soon follow. Senator De Piza was educated in America. He has long been a prominent Brazilian republican.

THE FRENCH EXCITED

Over the American Tariff Bill and Talk of Retaliation.

PARIS, June 21.—The excitement among the French merchants, arising from the difficulties caused by the new American regulations concerning the importation of goods into the United States, is spreading into the chamber of deputies and to the newspapers. The merchants complain that the requirements of the consulars for the legislation of invoices of goods destined for the United States are impracticable. One or two delegations from the merchants and several representatives from various chambers of commerce have been received by M. Roche, minister of commerce. Some of these protested against the consular regulations, while others protested against the proposed higher duties on French products of the pending tariff bill. A few excitable people fell into the temptation of attacking officials and the artistic community have both been startled by the news that the finance committee of the American senate hasstricken out the clause in the tariff bill putting works of art on the free list. This matter had been considered as almost settled. There is a great outcry over the action of the committee. The only explanation suggested here is that many have been deceived on the demand of senators from the western states, because France still persists in excluding American pork from the country.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Committee on Investigation Submits Its Report to the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, June 21.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the petition of the shareholders of the Panama Canal company was submitted today in the chamber of deputies. It recommended that the petitions of the shareholders and bondholders be returned to the ministry of justice.

Mr. Delaunay, in the course of debate on the report, urged that more light ought to be thrown upon the enterprise, especially in the interest of small holders who had invested all their savings.

Mr. Goutier declared that the authorities could not decline to interest themselves in the question.

M. Fallieres, minister of justice, replied that the government had never accepted joint responsibility for the enterprise, but that the government had not remained insensible to the disasters befalling it. In a few days the commission would be able to report on the present position of affairs, and when it was established who were the responsible parties the ministry of justice would interfere, if necessary. In the meantime he consented to return the petitions without in any way pledging the responsibility of the government.

Marquis de Mores.

PARIS, June 21.—Marquis de Mores, who was convicted a short time ago of inciting disorder at the time of the 30th day of January demonstration, is still out of jail, he having been paroled on account of the illness of his wife. He expects shortly to begin to serve the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed upon him. He is seen nightly at the opera and other places of amusement.

HOW THEY WORKED IT.

The Parnellites Give a Stereoscopic Exhibition on the Thames.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parnellites adopted a novel method last evening of giving members of parliament a clear impression of the system of shadowing or espionage to which Irish leaders are subjected by the government, and against which they vigorously protested in the house. A roomy barge was moored in the Thames directly opposite and within hearing distance of the parliament-house terrace. On this, by means of a magic lantern, large reproductions of photographs illustrating the different phases of shadowing with which William O'Brien has for some time been pursued were projected upon the screen in full view of persons on the terrace. As each photograph was presented a Parnellite orator gave clear explanation of the circumstance under which it was obtained, and dwelt upon its significance. Large groups of members of parliament watched the views and listened to the speaking with interest.

The Cholera Decreasing.

MADRID, June 21.—The cholera epidemic at Puenia de Rugat continues to decrease. At Puenia there are five cases of disease, and one death is reported.

BURROWS IS AROUND

And Consequently the Postmaster is Afraid to Go Out.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 21.—[Special.]—Post-office inspectors have been sent to Kennedy, Lamar county, Ala., to investigate the writing of threatening letters to Postmaster Faulkner of that place.

Faulkner has received several letters warning him to leave the county. The letters were signed "Friends of Rube Burrows," and the postmaster is afraid to attend to the business of the office. Last summer the noted outlaw and train-robber, Rube Burrows, shot and killed Postmaster Graves, of the same place. Postmaster Faulkner fears he will meet a similar fate, if he remains there, as Burrows is believed to be in that locality.

Edison Buying Gold Options.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 21.—[Special.]—Inventor Thomas Edison is in Moore county taking options on gold-mining interests. He took one option on one thousand acres. Mr. Edison will form a syndicate of English capitalists, which will commence work soon. This land lies on Deep river, and Edison will turn the river through it, and thus obtain water for gold-washing.

Yellow Fever Abroad.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The marine hospital bureau is informed that a yellow fever ship from Rio de Janeiro is detained at Delaware breakwater quarantine for fumigation, etc. Three deaths occurred on the vessel on her last voyage, but there are no cases on board at present.

DASHED TO DEATH
WITHOUT WARNING.

A CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

A School-House Carried Up Into the Clouds.

PUPILS AND TEACHER KILLED.

The Creeks Become Large, Raging Rivers.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

ARROY, Ill., June 21.—A severe cyclone passed over the southern and central portions of Lee county yesterday afternoon, leaving destruction and death in its wake. There being no near telegraphic communication, it is difficult to obtain complete reports.

As near as can be now learned the storm made its first appearance at a point fifteen miles west of the village of Sublette, at what is known as Blackburn Hill, where a number of cattle were killed. From there it pursued an easterly direction in a zig-zag course, with a track twenty to forty rods wide, leveling everything before it. The storm crossed the Illinois Central road at Sublette, wiping up eight or ten little buildings on the north edge of the town, and injuring some seventeen persons, but none seriously. The storm was so narrow here that the damage was nominal, though very complete, as in most cases it took everything. The storm still pursued an easterly course, losing none of its fury.

Some four miles east of the village, the home of John Bitner, a wealthy farmer, was demolished and his wife so seriously injured, by being struck with a cock-stove, that she died this morning.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PAW PAW.

It next struck the little village of South Paw Paw, some twenty miles east of this place and ten miles east of Sublette. Here the storm was preceded by a deluge of rain, lasting two hours, which doesn't seem to have been the case west of there. The cyclone struck the place so suddenly and unexpectedly that no time was left for preparation. The rain and terrible electric storm had the effect of keeping every one within doors. At about 4:30 p. m., above the peals of thunder, an uncertain rumbling was heard. Looking out, a dark cloud was seen approaching from the west, and in less time than it takes to tell it, the southern part of the little village lay in ruins, while the piteous cries of the dying and seriously injured were heard on every side.

Relief parties were hastily organized. Within two miles of the place fourteen persons were found to be dead, or so badly injured that they died soon afterward. A strip about forty rods wide and one mile long was completely devastated. The first building that it struck was that of John Blues, where his house and large barns were demolished. The family sought refuge in a cellar and escaped without serious injuries.

FATALITY AT A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

IN ITS WORK OF destruction the next object of attack was the Hunt school-house. The school was not in session at the time, having been dismissed, owing to the fury of the storm, but it being so great, Miss Maggie McBride and eight little pupils had been unable to leave the building. An observer states that when the wind struck this building it was carried up into the air for the distance of 300 feet, where it was wrecked and lost sight of. Neither teacher

YOU CAN STILL SEND IN YOUR NAME

If it Has Not Been Taken By the
Enumerators.

THE CENSUS-TAKING HAS CLOSED.

Everybody is Anxious to Know
What the Count Will Be.

The census has ended. All of the enumerators were withdrawn from the field last night, having finished their respective districts.

The special institutional enumerators, as well as the field enumerators reported last night for the last time to Colonel Thibodeau.

The people are counted. The census takers say they have made a full count, but it is almost impossible to do this. If you have not been counted send in your name to the supervisor's office at 383 South Broad.

If you know any friend or relative who has not been counted, send in their names to the supervisor.

Let us have a full and fair count. Atlanta must show up for all she is worth. The people must take hold now and help out the work of the enumerators. Every Atlantan should help to swell the census list.

Not a stone should be left unturned in this work.

WHAT THE ENUMERATORS SAY.
The enumerators say that they have gotten every man, woman and child in the city—as near as possible.

They say, however, that this is hard to do, and are anxious for the people to help them out if they have not succeeded in getting all of the names.

There are some districts, they say, that are especially hard to enumerate. The suburban neighborhoods of the city with their scattered houses have perhaps been liable to suffer more than any others, and in these districts especially should the people see to it that none are omitted.

The enumerators were congregated in the supervisor's office last night making out their final reports.

When questioned about the number they had enumerated they made no definite answer, but said that they had never failed in enumerating more than a hundred names a day, and had often taken as high as two hundred names.

Some of them expressed an opinion among themselves that the census would not reach eighty thousand, but stated that it was almost impossible to get the full count to a name.

Others thought differently about the population of Atlanta. Colonel Thibodeau will begin next week to estimate the city's population, and will send it out to Washington at once.

The enumeration of West End is completed also, the enumerator having made his final report.

A number of enumerators throughout the district have reported their work as finished.

Remember that it is not yet too late to get in your name.

Send it in at once.

AN OBSTREPEROUS PRISONER.

He Thumps a Policeman on the Head and Makes His Escape.

A big burly negro knocked Policeman Dukes on the head last night with a heavy hickory stick.

Policeman Dukes is on duty at Inman park with Patrolman Whitley.

Last night about 8 o'clock the two policemen arrested a negro who was on a high horse at the park. They carried him to the electric car station to telephone to the city for the patrol wagon.

Patrolman Whitley went in the car office to do the telephoning, and left Patrolman Dukes on the outside with the negro.

The policeman held the prisoner by the wrist with his chain nippers. The chain was on the negro's right arm, and under the policeman's left arm his hickory stick was wedged.

A moment after Policeman Whitley disappeared inside the car-office, the negro, with a quick movement, grabbed the policeman's stick in his free left hand. Before the officer realized the situation, a heavy blow on his head sent him tumbling down a ten-foot embankment, at the edge of which he and his prisoner had halted.

Of course he released his grip on the negro, who ran off through the woods and has not yet been recaptured.

Policeman Dukes was pretty well bruised and shaken up, but not so seriously as to prevent him from remaining on duty the balance of the night.

His clothing was muddled considerably by his tumble down the embankment, and he looked pretty well dilapidated when he came to the station-house last night to report the occurrence and bring in another prisoner.

MR. TOLLESON IS FREE.

The Criminal Warrants Dismissed Yesterday Morning.

Mr. J. R. Tolleson is at liberty. He has been in custody for several days so far as the charge of contempt of court was concerned.

But there were two criminal warrants awaiting him, sworn out by the First National bank of Little Rock, and he was arrested, and carried before Justice Pat Owens on Tuesday last.

Justice Owens put him under a \$500 bond for his appearance yesterday, and the bond was easily forthcoming.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tolleson was promptly in court, but the prosecutors had asked Justice Owens to dismiss the case because they were unable to secure the attendance of the witnesses from Little Rock.

One of the warrants charged Mr. Tolleson with larceny after trust, and the other with embezzlement, but neither of them was substantiated, and Mr. Tolleson is free.

After all the long months of his confinement his discharge occurred some days ago, but the warrants were still outstanding, and there was probability of his having further trouble.

The dismissal of those warrants, however, constitutes the last act in the case so far as the original charges go, and Mr. Tolleson is a free man.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

M. M. Mauck is papering two elegant residences in Marietta.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

A policy-holder in the Massachusetts Benefit association who becomes totally disabled from accident or sickness, can get half the face value of his policy on presentation in cash. J. A. Burney & Co., State Agents.

THE ANSWER.

Of Major A. F. Woolley to R. T. Nesbitt and His Man Friday, Tom Lyon.

NEAR KINGSTON, Ga., June 21, 1890.—Editors Constitution: In your journal of the 19th appeared a communication from R. T. Nesbitt, in reply to a card of mine published in THE CONSTITUTION of last Sunday.

Mr. Nesbitt says I am endeavoring to direct the public mind from the true issues of the campaign, for commissioner of agriculture, by a personal onslaught on him, and that when any charges are made against the department an employe comes forward and taking a handful of slime and fifth casts it at the man who has the temerity to approach their stronghold.

If your readers will refer to the many cards and communications of R. T. Nesbitt that have appeared in the columns of your paper, and the numerous circulars he has sent broadcast over the state, they will be convinced, beyond any question, that he is the first and only person who has thrown any mud, or made any onslaught, as he has continually been making charges which were mere fabrications since the campaign opened, all of which he has utterly failed to substantiate. A fair-minded and just-loving public will be slow to give credence to the charges made by Mr. Nesbitt that are wholly without any foundation.

Mr. Nesbitt denies that he inspired the article over the signature of "A Farmer," as I charged him in my last card. After reading that card I called at THE CONSTITUTION office and was informed by one of the editors that Mr. R. T. Nesbitt sent the communication there for publication, and that he was I charged him with being its author. While I knew that T. J. Lyon was the instigator of that article, it was my duty to reply to the person whose name was given me as its author. Mr. Nesbitt himself admits that the parties in whose presence it was alleged that he made the acknowledgment, that Judge Henderson required of me \$125 of my salary as men of undoubted veracity, and as they signed a card saying that no acknowledgment was made, it does appear to be sufficient to satisfy every honest seeker after the truth that no such thing ever occurred.

Mr. Nesbitt says he wrote me giving me a chance to deny it. He wished to know if he could prove the charge he had made against Judge Henderson by me. I answered that he could prove nothing of the kind by me, meaning, of course, as every sane person would understand, that I had no such information to disclose.

The only charge I brought against Mr. Nesbitt was that he was persistently repeating accusations against the commissioner of agriculture, all of which he knew to be false. Mr. Nesbitt has done his character far more injury than I could desire to do, by the most outrageous and unwarranted manner in which he has conducted this campaign.

If Mr. Nesbitt would or could give the people some evidence of his fitness for the honorable office he so anxiously seeks, it would serve him much better than making false charges against a man whose character he so wantonly defames.

Judge Henderson, in raising the salaries of inspectors, did nothing more than the law permitted. Still, Mr. Nesbitt would lead the uneducated to believe that this increase of salary was that much wrongfully taken from them. He seems to be very ignorant of the laws governing the department.

Mr. Nesbitt evidently shows the demagogue when he says that under Judge Henderson's administration nearly \$1,000,000 was taken from the people for which they received no corresponding benefit. He would lead the ignorant and unsuspicious to believe that Judge Henderson had squandered this money, when he well knew that not one dollar of this money passed into his hands, but was paid directly into the treasury by the inspectors, and appropriated by them for the school fund of the state.

Mr. Nesbitt is so densely ignorant as this, he is certainly unequalled to fill any office, and especially is he unfit for the honorable office of commissioner of agriculture.

Mr. Nesbitt says unless I disprove the assertion of Lyon that he and one people of Georgia will accept my silence as an acknowledgment of its truth.

I care nothing about what Mr. Nesbitt may think about me, but I do hold in the highest esteem the good opinion of the citizens generally of Georgia.

I denied this charge in my letter to Mr. Nesbitt on April 30th, and in a card signed by all of the inspectors I denied it, saying that was an unfounded and malicious falsehood; and again I denied it when "A Farmer" charges that I made the acknowledgment in the presence of Dr. Jones, Mr. R. H. Dodd and Colonel M. A. Hardin, all of whom Mr. Nesbitt says are gentlemen of undoubted veracity. Now I leave it to all honest, fair-minded people to say if it is not fully answered.

A few words in reply to the card of T. J. Lyon, and I am done. I have repeatedly denied this charge brought by R. T. Lyon, by T. J. Lyon, and by being made more than a month ago, and Lyon has just seen fit at this late date to come out in a long and repeat these charges. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion. I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones his name as being present, and I have his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the subject mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing, he is not to be believed in anything.

If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow county, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much.

The whole trouble with T. J. Lyon is that he is a disappointed office-seeker. He applied to Judge Henderson for an appointment, and because he failed to be appointed he is venting his spleen against the commissioner by making false accusations, and I suppose expects a place at the hands of Mr. Nesbitt for the dirty work he is doing in this campaign. Lyon was recently defeated overwhelmingly in his county before an alliance convention to nominate candidates for the legislature, and charges me partly with his defeat, and this will account in a large measure for his conduct toward me. I was born and reared in Bartow county, and my life has been a miserable failure, if anything T. J. Lyon might say or publish in regard to me in the slightest degree traduce my character or detract from my standing with the good citizens in the community in which I am best known.

I beg pardon of a generous public for having troubled them with this matter, and now dismiss it forever. Respectfully, A. F. WOOLLEY.

The Massachusetts Benefit association has paid \$3,500,000 in death benefits; has \$255,000 surplus and gives good, sound insurance at about half the cost in an old line company. J. A. Burney & Co., State Agents.

Young Men's Christian Association on Corner Wheat and Pryor streets. C. A. Licklider, Sec'y. H. H. May, assistant sec'y. Regular services will be held at 3:30 p. m. Good singing and interesting talk by a young man who will lead, will be the special features.

NOTES.
The membership committee of the Y. M. C. A. held a special interesting and enthusiastic meeting at the residence of its chairman, R. H. Richards, No. 14 Pulliam street, last Tuesday evening. A special line of work was marked out for the future to increase its membership. The success of this committee is very promising. Strawberries and cream were served.

The reception committee held a meeting last Friday evening, and the work mapped out for the summer was discussed. The committee is also very promising.

The devotional committee will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening, and a full attendance is requested.

The association is in a prosperous condition, under the supervision of its officers, and the general feeling expressed among its co-workers prevails as to its success for the year pending. Let the good work go on.

For Sale.
All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

M. M. Mauck has had five men papering in Easton nearly two months.

For Sale.
All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

A Gospel Tent.
A gospel tent has been erected at the corner of Foundry and Mangum streets, under the direction of Rev. W. F. Smith, the pastor of Abney M. E. church, the protracted services at the church having grown in interest sufficient to demand an effort in this direction. Rev. B. P. Payne is assisting the pastor. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings.

Judge Lawrence, of the supreme court of New York, has just decided that Dr. I. G. B. Siegert & Sons have the exclusive right to the trade mark and name of Angostura Bitters, and has granted them an injunction against C. W. Abbott & Co., of Baltimore, restraining them from using that name or putting up goods in imitation of the Angostura Bitters.

The Massachusetts Benefit association saved its policy-holders, in 1889, \$885,472. Pays all its death losses in full. J. A. Burney & Co., State Agents.

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

FREIGHT SCHEDULES GO INTO EFFECT JULY 1 ON THE A. & F.

The Tax Case Argued Yesterday in Superior Court—What the Examiners of the W. & A. Are to Do.

Freight schedules, it is stated definitely now, go into effect July 1st over the Atlanta and Florida between Macon and Atlanta.

The passenger schedule will not go into effect until several days later because some trestle work on the Macon and Birmingham is to be finished up before the lives of passengers are taken in charge.

The Atlanta and Florida has adopted quite a metropolitan feature. It went into effect yesterday.

It is the uniforming of their agents. All along the line the bright new uniforms were put on yesterday. It is a stylish, neat, comfortable suit, made by George Meade, the Atlanta clothier.

THEIR CASE IN COURT.

The case of the comptroller-general vs. The Atlanta and Florida, for taxes due and the penalty for non-payment of those taxes, came up in chambers before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yesterday.

The grounds advanced by the counsel of the road why these taxes should not be paid are rather original.

In the first place, it is cited that certain roads in the state are exempt from an ad valorem tax—the Central, for example, the Georgia road, the Southwestern, and one or two others, which pay only one-half of one per cent. of their net income, and no ad valorem tax whatever. It is claimed that the Atlanta and Florida is liable for no more tax than this one-half per cent. on their net income; otherwise they are discriminated against, contrary to the provisions of the state constitution.

In the second place, it is claimed that this discrimination, in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which guarantees equal rights to all "persons," that word construed as applying to corporate bodies as well as to individuals.

The issues probably never were brought into the Georgia courts before, and from a legal standpoint are very interesting.

Of course if the Atlanta and Florida wins the suit finally, the decision would very seriously affect the revenue of the state, for every other railroad in the state would refuse to pay taxes on the same grounds.

Colonel P. L. Mynatt represented the road yesterday, and Attorney-General Anderson the state.

"I am quite confident," said the attorney-general yesterday, "that the tax will be decided a constitutional one."

The annual convention of the Southern Railway and Steamship association will be held in Atlanta Wednesday, July 9th.

Fifty or seventy-five of the most prominent railway officials in the south will be assembled here then. The convention is in session for one day only.

The main business before them will be the election of officers. President Joseph E. Brown and the other officers will doubtless be re-elected without opposition.

For Savannah and Brunswick.
Within a few days now, by agreement between the Central and the East Tennessee, special excursion rates will be given from Atlanta to Savannah and Brunswick. The rate of \$4.50 for the round trip has yet to be authorized by Commissioner Slaughter, but that is the rate agreed upon.

The tickets are good on any train leaving Atlanta Saturday evening, and are good to the Monday night following.

A business man can then take the sleeper here after business hours Saturday evening, and wake up next morning at Tybee or St. Simons; have all day Sunday for pleasure, and until noon Sunday for business or pleasure there, reaching home again Monday night.

The rate, it will be noticed, is an exceptionally low one, and the Sunday excursion trains to the ocean will doubtless be liberally patronized.

Harvest Excursions.
The Georgia Pacific will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points in Arkansas and Texas, one fare for the round trip, July 29, 30, and 31.

Alt Vemoy is busy arranging for this, and says his road will handle big crowds out of here on those days.

About the B. and O.
"As I understand the Baltimore and Ohio matter now," remarked a prominent railroad yesterday, "the New York company which Mr. Inman formed has 47,000 shares of the stock. The Garrett party has 50,000 shares, and these two together make a large majority of the stock."

"But of those 47,000 shares the Terminal has only 12,000."

"So they are quite a long way removed from owning the controlling interest in that road. But their interest, even if it does not eventually control the Baltimore and Ohio, will do a great deal for the Terminal system and for the south. Hereafter this great system of southern roads has had no line of its own to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and without access to those places a system cannot be really independent."

"The Richmond and Danville connects in Washington now with the Pennsylvania system, used by both roads, is the property of the Pennsylvania system."

"They have no transfer to the Baltimore and Ohio now except by ferry, but I suppose they will be forced to quit the depot they are using now and connect directly with the Baltimore and Ohio."

"The importance of the deal is then that all this southern system has a line of its own to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Not only that, but it provides an outlet for the Queen and Crescent from Cincinnati, which road the Terminal now controls."

"So far as the south is concerned, it is the most important railroad transfer made in a long while."

A CONVICT'S SUIT.
He Wants Damages From the Penitentiary Authorities.

Henry Briscoe has entered suit against W. B. Lowe and others, of penitentiary camp number two, for \$15,000. He claims that he was sent to the penitentiary from Polk county, after having been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and that he was assigned to work in a capacity for which he was totally unfitted.

He asserts that while trying to touch off a blast the rapid burning of the fuse caused a premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge, used in a blast, which injured petitioner's left hand and side in such a way that he claims to be permanently disabled.

On that claim he bases his suit for damages, and will prosecute his cause in the state courts.

The demand for Smith's Tonic Syrup is unequalled by any other chill and fever remedy. My sales are surprising.—P. J. Dreher, Lehigh, Ill.

M. M. Mauck will be papering in Newnan Monday.

For Sale.
All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

PRICE
\$1000
\$500
\$250
\$125
\$62.50
\$31.25
\$15.62
\$7.81
\$3.90
\$1.95
\$0.97
\$0.48
\$0.24
\$0.12
\$0.06
\$0.03
\$0.01

Ryan's

GREAT MONDAY MORNING SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods, Carpets and Shoes

Has caught not only the City, but the whole State. Customers from all quarters flock to the Great Mammoth Establishment of

Ryan's

To Reap the Rich Harvest of Bargains Which
Are Daily Sacrificed.

- 3,500 yards fine Ginghams at 2 12c yard.
- 3,000 yards excellent quality Sateens at 3c yard.
- 2,400 yards Sheer India Linen, book-fold, at 3c yard.
- 5,000 yards striped and plaid India Linens at 3c yard.
- 100 pieces book-fold Persian Lawns at 5c yard.
- 500 pieces white Sheer Lawns in stripes and plaids at 5c yard.
- 750 pieces cable cords, lace stripes, checks and plaids at 6c yard; 15c value.
- 800 pieces white lawn stripes India Linen, Persian Lawns, etc., at 8c. 20c value.
- 1,000 pieces every class White Dress Goods at 10c yard, 35c value.
- 67 pieces 45-inch reversed striped Lawn for aprons at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 100 pieces of French Batiste Cloth, 36 inches wide, at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 300 pieces best quality French Sateen 12c yard, worth 25c.
- 5 cases fancy Ginghams, French styles, at 8c yard, 20c value.
- 125 pieces French Ginghams at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 1,000 short ends fine Sateens and Percales at 5c yard, 15c value.
- 550 pieces fancy printed Lawns at 6 1-2c yard, excellent quality, 12 1-2c value.
- 147 pieces solid black India Linens at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 250 pieces solid colors Toile de Nords at 5c yard, 20c value.
- 150 pieces children's flouncings, 24 and 27 inches deep, at 50c yard, worth \$1.75.
- 110 pieces 45-inch Embroidered Skirtings, hand stitched, at 50c yard, value \$1.25.
- 375 pieces double-width Mohairs, excellent goods, only 12 1/2c yard.
- Striped Turkish Towels, only 9c each, a genuine bargain.
- The prettiest assortment of Blazers you ever saw. "All styles and prices."
- 1,500 remnant Sateens and French Percales at 5c yard, goods worth 15c yard.
- 166 pieces wool Challies, elegant patterns, at 14c yard, 25c value.
- 3 cases Flannelettes and outing cloths at 10c yard, excellent value.
- 1,000 Short Ends, best quality Ginghams, at 5c yard, 15c value.
- 2 cases fancy figured Lawns at 6 1/2c yard, worth 12c.
- 100 pieces fancy colored Batiste Cloths, 36 inches wide, with side bands, at 6c yard, 18c value.
- 115 dozen boys' Waists, excellent quality, all sizes, only 25c each.
- 75 dozen Misses' all pure silk Hose, "black only," at 35c pair, worth \$1.
- 500 dozen boys' Windsor Scarfs, only 5c each.
- 250 pieces fancy Drapery Net for curtains at 5c per yard, 25c value.
- 100 pieces all linen checked glass Toweling at 5c yard.
- 25 pieces unbleached Table Damask at 12 1/2c yard, 25c value.
- 1,500 yards best quality colored Table Damask at 25c yard, 75c value.
- 165 dozen extra large size Oatmeal Towels, 44x22, at 15c each, 25c value.
- 235 dozen Damask Towels, with knotted fringe, at 10c each, 20c value.
- 350 dozen extra large size, 22x44 Damask Towels, with knotted fringe and open work ends at 25c, 75c value.
- 100 bales best quality Domestic Checks, by the yard, piece or bale, 4 1/2c yard.
- 68 pieces colored Surah Silks at 29c yard.
- 45 pieces fancy colored India Silks, good quality, at 27 1/2c yard; a rare bargain.
- 37 pieces 27-inch fancy colored India Silks, new designs, 49c yard, \$1.25 value.
- 18 pieces 48-inch fancy Drapery Nets for oversuits, at 50c yard, worth \$1.75.
- 64 pieces fancy stripe and plaid Outing Cloths, only 15c yard.
- 1,000 dozen ladies' extra quality, hemstitched, fancy colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c each, 10c value.

"OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT"

Is literally jammed with bargains, the like of which you never heard of.

- 224 pairs men's Patent Leather Shoes, \$1.50, worth \$4.00.
- 182 pairs men's Tan Shoes, \$1.50, worth \$4.50.
- 162 pairs ladies' Oxford Ties, with undress kid tops, \$1, worth \$2.50.
- 138 pairs ladies' Common Sense Oxford Ties, 90c, worth \$1.50.
- 183 pairs ladies' fine Oxford Ties, \$1, cheap at \$2.
- 491 pairs ladies' Oxford Ties, 75c, cheap at \$1.25.
- 397 pairs misses' Oxford Ties, 60c, worth \$1.
- 801 pairs ladies' Opera Slippers, 50c, cheap at \$1.
- 375 pairs ladies' Cloth Slippers, 35c, worth 75c.
- 211 pairs ladies' House Slippers, 75c, reduced from \$1.25.
- Ladies' Opera Slippers, all styles, 75c, bargain at \$1.25.
- Misses' fine Opera Slippers, 50c, cheap at 85c.
- Ladies' fine Dongola Button Shoes, all styles, \$1.50, reduced from \$2.25.
- 416 pairs fine French Kid Button Shoes, Drummers' Samples, all styles, worth \$4.50, our price \$2.
- 316 pairs fine Infant Shoes, 50c, reduced from 75c.
- We are selling the best ladies' Oxford Ties in the market for \$1.
- We are selling ladies' fine Custom-made Shoes, with smooth insole, for \$1.50.
- We will offer for the next few days ladies' genuine Hand-Turned Button Shoes for \$2.50, worth \$4.

Nice, ice-cool lemonade will be served to our patrons from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS.

YOU CAN STILL SEND IN YOUR NAME

If it Has Not Been Taken By the
Enumerators.

THE CENSUS-TAKING HAS CLOSED.

Everybody is Anxious to Know
What the Count Will Be.

The census has ended.
All of the enumerators were withdrawn from the field last night, having finished their respective districts.

The special institutional enumerators, as well as the field enumerators reported last night for the last time to Colonel Thibadeau.

The people are counted.

The census takers say they have made a full count, but it is almost impossible to do this.

If you have not been counted send in your name to the supervisor's office at 383 South Broad.

If you know any friend or relative who has not been counted, send in their names to the supervisor.

Let us have a full and fair count.

Atlanta must show up for all she is worth.

The people must take hold now and help out the work of the enumerators.

Every Atlantan should help to swell the census list.

Not a stone should be left unturned in this work.

WHAT THE ENUMERATORS SAY.

The enumerators say that they have gotten every man, woman and child in the city—

as near as possible.

They say, however, that this is hard to do, and are anxious for the people to help them out if they have not succeeded in getting all of the names.

There are some districts, they say, that are especially hard to enumerate. The suburban neighborhoods of the city with their scattered houses have perhaps been liable to suffer more than any others, and in these districts especially should the people see to it that none are omitted.

The enumerators were congregated in the supervisor's office last night making out their final reports.

When questioned about the number they had enumerated they made no definite answer, but said that they had never failed in enumerating more than a hundred names a day, and had often taken as high as two hundred names.

Some of them expressed an opinion among themselves that the census would not reach eighty thousand, but stated that it was almost impossible to get the full count to a name.

Others thought differently about the population of Atlanta.

Colonel Thibadeau will begin next week to estimate the city's population, and will send it on to Washington at once.

The enumeration of West End is completed also, the enumerator having made his final report.

A number of enumerators throughout the district have reported their work as finished.

Remember that it is not yet too late to get in your name.

Send it in at once.

AN OBSTREPEROUS PRISONER.

He Thumps a Policeman on the Head and Makes His Escape.

A big burly negro knocked Policeman Dukes on the head last night with a heavy hickory stick.

Policeman Dukes is on duty at Inman park with Patrolman Whitley.

Last night about 8 o'clock the two policemen arrested a negro who was on a high horse at the park. They carried him to the electric car station to telephone to the city for the patrol wagon.

Patrolman Whitley went in the car office to do the telephoning, and left Patrolman Dukes on the outside with the negro.

The policeman held the prisoner by the wrist with his chain nippers. The chain was on the negro's right arm, and under the policeman's left arm his hickory stick was carried.

A moment after Policeman Whitley disappeared inside the car-office, the negro, with a quick movement, grabbed the policeman's stick in his free left hand. Before the officer realized the situation, a heavy blow on his head sent him tumbling down a ten-foot embankment, at the edge of which he and his prisoner had halted.

Of course he released his grip on the negro, who ran off through the woods and has not yet been re-arrested.

Policeman Dukes was pretty well bruised and shaken up, but not seriously injured, and went home from remaining on duty the balance of the night.

His clothing was muddled considerably by his tumble down the embankment, and he looked pretty well disheveled when he came to the station-house last night to report the occurrence and bring in another prisoner.

MR. TOLLESON IS FREE.

The Criminal Warrants Dismissed Yesterday Morning.

Mr. J. R. Tolleson is at liberty.

He has been at liberty for several days so far as the charge of contempt of court was concerned.

But there were two criminal warrants awaiting him, sworn out by the First National bank of Little Rock, and he was arrested, and carried before Justice Pat Owens on Tuesday last.

Justice Owens put him under a \$500 bond for his appearance yesterday, and the bond was easily forthcoming.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tolleson was promptly in court, but the prosecutors had asked Justice Owens to dismiss the case because they were unable to secure the attendance of the witnesses from Little Rock.

One of the warrants charged Mr. Tolleson with larceny after trust, and the other with embezzlement, but neither of them was substantiated, and Mr. Tolleson is free.

After all the long months of his confinement his discharge occurred some days ago, but the two warrants were still outstanding, and there was a probability of his having further trouble.

The dismissal of those warrants, however, constitutes the last act in the case, so far as the original charges go, and Mr. Tolleson is a free man.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by laxation of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

M. M. Mauck is papering two elegant residences in Marietta.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

A policy-holder in the Massachusetts Benefit association who becomes totally disabled from accident or sickness, can get half the face value of his policy on presentation in cash. J. A. Burney & Co., State Managers.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

A Gospel Tent.

A gospel tent has been erected at the corner of Foundry and Mangum streets, under the direction of Rev. W. P. Smith, the pastor of Asbury M. E. church, the protracted services at the church having grown in interest sufficient to demand an effort in this direction. Rev. B. F. Payne is assisting the pastor. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings.

Judge Lawrence, of the supreme court of New York, has just decided that Dr. I. G. B. Siebert & Sons have the exclusive right to the trade mark and name of Angostura Bitters, and has granted them an injunction against C. W. Abbott & Co. of Baltimore, restraining them from using that name or putting up goods in imitation of the Angostura Bitters.

The Massachusetts Benefit association saved its policy in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890. Pays all its death losses in full. J. A. Burney & Co., State Agents.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

For Sale.

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

(Communicated.)
THE ANSWER.

Of Major A. F. Woolley to R. T. Nesbitt and His Men Friday, Tom Lyon.

NEAR KINOSTON, Ga., June 21, 1890.—Editors Constitution: In your journal of the 19th appeared a communication from R. T. Nesbitt, in reply to a card of mine published in THE CONSTITUTION of last Sunday.

Mr. Nesbitt says I am endeavoring to direct the public mind from the true issues of the campaign for commissioner of agriculture, by a personal onslaught on him, and that when any charges are made against the department an employee comes forward and taking a handful of slime and fifth casts it at the man who has the temerity to approach their stronghold.

If your readers will refer to the many cards and communications of R. T. Nesbitt that have appeared in the columns of your paper, and the numerous circulars he has sent broadcast over the state, they will be convinced, beyond any question, that he is the first and only person who has thrown any mud, or made any onslaught, as he has continually been making charges which were mere fabrications since the campaign opened, all of which he has utterly failed to substantiate. A fair-minded and justice-loving public will be sure to give credence to the charges made by Mr. Nesbitt that are wholly without any foundation.

Mr. Nesbitt denies that he inspired the article over the signature of "A Farmer," as I charged him in my last card. After reading that card I called at THE CONSTITUTION office and was informed by one of the editors that Mr. T. Nesbitt sent the communication there for publication, and this is why I charged him with being its author. While I knew that T. J. Lyon was the instigator of that article, it was my duty to reply to the person whose name was given me as the author. Mr. Nesbitt himself admits that the parties in whose presence it was alleged that I made the acknowledgment that Judge Henderson required of me, \$125 of my salary are men of undoubted veracity, and as they signed a card saying that no such acknowledgment was made, it does appear to be sufficient to satisfy every honest seeker after truth that no such thing ever occurred.

Mr. Nesbitt says he wrote me giving me a chance to deny it. He wished to know if he could prove the charge he had made against Judge Henderson by me. I answered that he could prove nothing of the kind by me, meaning, of course, as every sane person would understand, that I had no such information to disclose.

The only charge I brought against Mr. Nesbitt was that he was persistently repeating accusations against the commissioner of agriculture, all of which he knew to be false. Mr. Nesbitt has done his character far more injury than I could, or desire to do, by the most outrageous and unwarranted manner in which he has conducted this campaign.

If Mr. Nesbitt would or could give the people some evidence of his fitness for the honorable office he so anxiously seeks, it would serve him much better than making false charges against a man whose character he so wantonly defames.

Judge Henderson, in raising the salaries of inspectors, did nothing more than the law permitted. Still, Mr. Nesbitt would lead the unsuspecting to believe that this increase of salary was that much wrongfully taken from them. He seems to be very ignorant of the laws governing the department.

Mr. Nesbitt evidently shows the demagogue when he says that under Judge Henderson's administration nearly \$1,000,000 was taken from the people for which they received no corresponding benefit. He would lead the ignorant and unsuspecting to believe that Judge Henderson had squandered this money when he well knew that not one dollar of this money passed into his hands, but was paid directly into the treasury by the inspectors, and appropriated to the common school fund of the state. If Mr. Nesbitt is so densely ignorant as this, he is certainly unqualified to fill any office, and especially is he unfit for the honorable office of commissioner of agriculture.

Mr. Nesbitt says unless I disprove the assertion of Lyon that he and the people of Georgia will accept my silence as an acknowledgment of its truth.

I care nothing about what Mr. Nesbitt may think about me, but I do hold in the highest esteem the good opinion of the citizens generally of Georgia.

I denied this charge in my letter to Mr. Nesbitt on April 30th, and in a card signed by all of the inspectors I denied it, saying, "was an unfounded and malicious falsehood; and again I denied it when 'A Farmer' charges that I made the acknowledgment in the presence of the Hon. E. F. Jones. This denial was substantiated by Dr. Jones, Mr. R. H. Dodd and Colonel M. A. Hardin, all of whom Mr. Nesbitt says are gentlemen of undoubted veracity. Now I leave it to all honest, fair-minded people to say if it is not fully and amply disproved."

A few words in reply to the card of T. J. Lyon, and I am done. I have repeatedly denied this charge brought by T. J. Lyon, and he has been made more than a month ago, and Lyon has just seen fit at this late date to come out in a long trade, and repeat these charges. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not knowing him might give some credence to his assertions. I thought proper to say this much. I do say, and repeat most emphatically, that the whole thing emanated from T. J. Lyon's fertile imagination, and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, I pronounce it an absolute, unqualified, unmitigated and malicious falsehood. "Farmer" gave Dr. Jones's name as being present, and he was his name given if not for the purpose of proving the conversation. Dr. Jones and those other gentlemen all deny that the substance mentioned. I believe that it is a rule of law that where a witness testifies falsely in one thing he is not to be believed in anything. If the people of the state knew T. J. Lyon as well as the citizens of Bartow know him, I should not have noticed his card, as it is barely possible that those not

Some Gossip About the Summer Young
Woman and Her Dudish
Attire.

blonde girl on the car the other morning
 de a primrose of herself in a barred organdie
 in a white ground; the large plaid defined in
 ate pink lines and a vine in pearl color.
 e waist was round and V, with full sleeves
 t skirt, and her hat was a broad white
 horn trimmed with field grasses.
 here are two little women here who are
 ays seen together and who are always re-
 markably well dressed. They were out shop-
 ping the other day, one in a tailor-made En-
 chevot dark gray, infinitely striped and
 dotted indistinctly in dull red. The buttons

For Sale.
my furniture and household goods. Will sell
bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

Ladd's Sanitary Lime.
Now is the time to use it.
The best of all disinfectants.
Cheap and effective microbe destroyer.
Each barrel delivered at residences.
Cash, cash on delivery.
Phone 453.

Some Weddings of the Past Week and Other Events.

ssrs. Stewart & Bowden will receive today a load of fine Kentucky mules. There has been strong demand for mules within the past few days, and to meet this demand, this enterprising has brought this car-load.

tion so much talk of late about the local and national loan and building associations, that I have given much study and thought to them. My idea of a loan and building association is one purely local, confining itself to one city or town, and one organized so as to enable and encourage its members, first, to make regular monthly savings of fixed amounts on the shares held; second, to pur-

W. Lee will preach the semi-annual service before the Young People's Christian league Sunday church tonight. All friends of the league and all young people of the city are cordially invited to be present and enjoy the services.

W. H. PRESTON,
Pres. Y. P. C. L.

To each customer will

annel shirts were the order of the day for gentlemen, but Mr. J. F. Beck, the superintendent, sported a fancy embroidered linen was as spotless at night as in the morning. Plans are being perfected to have him in the river next time.

...e given one Optical Fan
...e large or small; only

WILLIAM C. WALKERSON,
SOLICITORS OF
PATENTS
AND COUNSELLORS IN
PATENT CAUSES.
Atlantic Building, - - - Washington, D. C.
Room 715 of the - - -

10

Third Baptist church.
H. Mitchell, pastor.
8 p. m. by the pastor.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A WELL
located business in the city. Satisfactory
reasons for selling. A chance for the right person
to make money. Inquire of W. F. Parkhurst, 1
S. Pryor st. 6-17-dif

VALDOSTA!

A City of Surprising Importance.

Her Steady Growth and Certain Future.

The Beautiful Land of the Long Leaf Pine.

The Most Famous Watermelon Section on Earth.

Splendid Agricultural and Truck Farming Advantages.

A Country Where Arcadian Climate, Fertile Soil, Pure Water and

Fine Timber and Sporting Advantages Abound.

"The land of the long-leaf pine,

The Cypress, the holly and the oak,"

Valdosta is a central point in one of the

most beautiful sections on earth.

The timber interests of the same are alone

sufficient to make it important.

It is no less prominent in agricultural pur-

suits, truck-farming and melon-growing.

Valdosta has a population of thirty-five hun-

ded, and will reach ten thousand in five years.

And in the way of sporting facilities, there is

not a finer place in the world for game and

fishing.

It possesses a mercantile prominence that

will compare with any place of like size in the

universe.

Valdosta is a point of so many distinctive

natural advantages that it would be difficult

to enumerate them.

She is the greatest inland sea island cotton

market in the world, handling one-eighth of

the entire crop of this silky staple.

She has the most abundant supply of water

for drinking and manufacturing purposes, a

feature that places her at once in a lead.

Valdosta has a trade territory covering

ten counties, making it one of the most popu-

lar markets in the southern part of the state.

It is also a great distributing point for

horses and mules, about two hundred thou-

sand dollars being required annually for this

traffic.

She has a banking capital of one hundred

and seventy-five thousand dollars, which will

soon be doubled in order to meet the demands

of her business advancement.

There is also in course of building an ice

factory, with a capacity of ten tons a day,

which will add another comfort to Valdosta's

long and growing list of conveniences.

Along with this is her beautiful and healthy

location, her cheap rent, low cost of living and

magnificent climate in which all seasons can

be enjoyed in indoor and outdoor work.

The plant is being erected for the Westing-

house system of electric lights, which will

illuminate the beautiful streets of this

city.

Then there is her admirable railroad front-

age along the line of three independent sys-

tems, an inducement for manufacturing pur-

poses that is not excelled by any point within

the range of our travels.

Well-disciplined schools present educational

advantages to home-seekers that are never

seen in towns other than those where the best

and highest course of intellectual training is

adopted.

A tax-rate of three mills is of decided im-

portance to residents and those contemplating

investment in a place free of debt, and noted

for its splendid activity and admirable con-

veniences.

Taxable values, representing over two mil-

lion dollars' worth of property, show a degree

of material growth that is wonderfully en-

couraging to a young city that traces her prosper-

ity to the work of a few years.

She presents an excellent attraction to the

traveling public in hotel accommodations,

where the best fare and most hospitable en-

tertainment can be had at rates fixed as to meet

the wants of the poorest classes.

The annual trade of Valdosta, exclusive of

timber and melons, amounts to two and a half

million dollars a year, and the merchants of

this place are as progressive and successful as

in any city of its acquaintance.

The health of this city is wholly at variance

attractions that distinguish this beautiful gem of the pine, is her noble citizenship, composed as it is of the best, truest and most progressive manhood of the state, and the most beautiful and noble womanhood that ever lent brilliancy to the rays of a southern sun—a distinction that would alone the most charming of southern cities, and a blessing that cannot fail to purify and ennoble the population which this strong array of advantages is sure to attract.

Here the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad crosses the western division of the Savannah, Florida and Western, formerly the trunk line of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and

vanah capitalists, who are thoroughly inter-

ested in the early completion of the road.

Mr. Arthur Few, a competent engineer, is

at work, and already seventeen miles

of the road is graded and ready for

iron, which will be laid right away.

The road is a Valdosta enterprise, and

is backed by an efficient brains, pluck and

capital to make it a success. It is an im-

portant line for Valdosta and the state, and its

completion is looked forward to with interest

by the whole country.

Such men as those who are pushing this en-

terprise to success, are valuable acquisitions to

the state, and Valdosta but shows the proper

appreciation of their worth when she supports

them with her best moral backing.

Such roads deserve the most liberal en-

couragement of the people along their route,

and they generally receive it.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The electric light company is going right on

with its work, and soon electricity will be

coal oil, and Valdosta's light will be in keeping

with the substantial prominence of the city.

Mr. B. W. Bentley, the superintendent of the

power work, is just now one of the busiest men

in the city. His whole energies are enlisted,

and such is his reputation that his people con-

fidently look for a completion of the work that

will give his city light as early as well-directed

industry and an abundance of capital can ac-

complish it. Mr. B. T. Lane, president, and

with Mr. Bentley, owner of the works, has been

very active in getting his city to contract for

lights, and now says that the work will be com-

pleted at once. The Westinghouse system will

be employed, and for the present twenty-one

arc and 300 incandescent lights will be fur-

nished the city and private residences and

stores.

The ice factory has been engineered to suc-

ceed by the same gentleman, and arrangements

have been perfected looking to a manufactur-

ing capacity of ten tons a day. The Stratton

machine will in all probability be used, and

everyday possible done to supply the best

and purest ice that can be made. The plant is

being built.

A good system of waterworks will also be

furnished by these gentlemen, who are deter-

mined to take a hand in material advance-

ment, provided the city will give them a con-

tract. The citizens have already voted for

bonds to be issued for waterworks, and this

Valdosta is sure to have, whether as a private

or public enterprise.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The banking facilities of Valdosta will com-

pare favorably with towns of much more

decided growth.

The Merchants' bank of Valdosta, is the

most prominent institution in the city, show-

ing a paid-in capital of \$100,000, and while

only sixteen months old, a surplus and un-

divided profits of \$20,000. Its deposits amount

to \$140,000, and the exchange sold the first

year to \$1,200,000. It owns a handsome new

building, which is admirably fitted up with at-

tractive furniture and enclosure, the securest

vault and the best and latest improved time-

locks and safes. There can be no doubt about

every business man in that section having the

most implicit confidence in the management,

a view of the case strongly suggested by the

staunch patronage that has already been be-

stowed. It is the designated state and county

depository, and in various ways popular ap-

preciation is shown the institution. Messrs. B.

B. Lane, president; A. T. McIntyre, W. T. Lane,

T. M. Smith and B. F. Strickland, di-

rectors of this bank, are among the most

honorable and conservative of Valdosta's

business men, while Mr. Lane, cashier, is

one of the best equipped business men

of this section, who is always

turning a hand to build up his city. He is

president of the electric light company and the

ice factory, and is interesting himself to secure

a good system of waterworks for his town.

Too much cannot be said in praise of such ac-

tively progressive young men.

Messrs. E. B. Lewis & Bro. do a bank-

ing business and operate under a capital of

seventy-five thousand dollars. They are

among the most prosperous young men in that

entire section.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

While the soil and climate of this section are

admirably adapted to the production of sea

island cotton, corn and a varied line of farm

and garden products, including every charac-

ter of fruits and melon-growing, it promises to

be no less prominent as a tobacco-growing sec-

tion. The test has been made, and the satis-

factory results prove that tobacco culture can

be just as successfully encouraged here as in

any part of the country. The soil grows a fine

weed which is pronounced good by the best

experts.

As a result of this new producing industry, a

cigar factory has been started in Valdosta

by Mr. J. J. Jell, who is running the same on

full time, and using Lowndes county products

exclusively in the manufacture of a very

salable smoker. The best experts in America

have passed favorable opinions on the goods,

and this will do very much towards causing

tobacco culture in Lowndes county to grow

into a considerable industry.

MELON-GROWING.

To one who has never seen the results of suc-

cessful melon-growing, the quantities of water-

melons in Valdosta would be a sight of pecu-

liar interest.

Fifty to seventy-five wagons transferring

their loads at the same time to long lines of

freight cars, is a wonderful sight. The process

of loading is very interesting. A man stands

in the wagon and tosses the melon to one in

the car, who catches the same with remark-

able precision—a melon never being lost.

At times the tracks are blocked for miles,

waiting for melon shipments. Eight hundred

cars have been shipped this season from Val-

dosta, and the crop is still in the field.

This great industry has been very much

protected and encouraged by the Melon-grow-

ers' Exchange, and the producer is getting

from sixty to eighty-five dollars a car, without

any trouble or risk.

Melon-growing in southwest Georgia is a

wonderful industry, and those engaged in it

are getting rich.

PRESIDENT HOUSE—"DRUMMERS' HOME."

One of the most home-like places on the

road is the Prescott house, a place so attrac-

tive that it is sometimes called the "Drum-

mers' Home."

Conveniently located, well ventilated and

comfortable in all its arrangements, this house

is at once one of the most popular resorts in

the state for the traveling public.

The guests, both resident and non-resident,

seem to partake of the genial character of

the house and its kind host, in their mind-

fullest of each other's comfort.

Never have I been the recipient of more old-

fashioned hospitality than during my stay

here. It reminds me more of a country home-

stead of a hotel, and the host is ever ready

to do for a guest's comfort, and, as a result,

every man who stops with him goes away

loving him. He is nature's nobleman, and

assisted as he is by his daughter, an accom-

plished house-keeper, his home is a gem.

LAKE PARK IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT.

One of the most beautiful spots in all our

sunny southland is Lake Park, and one of the

best and most sensible companies that ever

was organized for the improvement of a com-

munity bearing its name.

The property is situated about thirteen

miles south of Valdosta, on the Georgia

Southern and Florida railroad, and embraces

a tract of fourteen hundred acres of the most

valuable lands in all that section.

Dense pine forests, showing trees from sev-

enty-five to one hundred and fifty feet high,

magnificent live oaks with their far-reaching

branches of umbrageous shade

